THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XV. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1902. NO. 18.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING---WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 30.—Butter, steady at 24½c; 25 tubs offered, with no bids. Last week the price was 24½c; last year 24½c. Output for the week, 601,450 pounds.

Take a guess on the clock at Thayer & Vicker's.

L. M. Haynes was a Chicago visitor on Monday.

J. A. Rose, of Millburn, was in Antioch on Tuesday.

For Sale Cheap—A good cook stove. Inquire at this office.

H. B. Gardner, of Salem, was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Jas. Pollock, of Wadsworth, was an Antioch visitor on Tuesday.

Best nut coal $5.50 and $6.50 for 2,000 pounds at Barker Lumber Co. 15w2

Miss Berdella Webb is visiting relatives and friends in Waukegan this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chinn, of Kenosha, spent New Years at the home of his mother.

Bert Overton, of Chicago, is spending the week with his mother and Antioch friends.

Mr. Robert Wallace, of Racine, Wis., spent New Years with his sister, Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Chase Webb was transacting business in Chicago Tuesday.

You will get the clock if you can guess how long it will take it to run down at Thayer & Vicker's.

The Ladies Aid society will give a chicken pie dinner at the M. E. church Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Be sure and attend the chicken pie dinner at the M. E. church Jan. 8. Dinner served from 12 till 2.—10c.

Lost—On the road between Antioch and Grass Lake a fur glove. Finder will please leave same at this office.

Charles Kelly, who has been confined to the house for some time with typhoid fever, is able to sit up and is improving daily.

Mrs. John Effinger, who has been visiting her son at Idaho Springs, Col., for the past three months, arrived home on Monday.

Those interested in insurance in the New York Life company can learn something to their advantage by calling on W. T. Hill, agent, Antioch. 14tf

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Newbery, who have recently purchased the Beckel farm east of town, were in Waukegan Monday on legal business connected with the tenant on the farm.

Frank Van Patten and Ben Hoysrodt are the happy possessors of new breech-loading shot guns, and Ed. Wells says the side walks are not wide enough for them to walk on together.

Mrs. Barstow, of Whitewater, Wis., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mack, returned home Tuesday taking with her Mrs. Mack's youngest child who will remain with her during the winter.

For Sale or Rent—The Tecker farm, situated about three miles south of Antioch containing 119 acres, on reasonable terms. For particulars address Mrs. H. Tecker, Lincoln, Neb., or J. J. Burke, Antioch. 18

Lotus Camp, M. W. A., take pleasure in announcing to their friends that they have secured the services of the popular reader, humorist and banjoist, Mr. Horace Huron, the musical fun maker of the Modern Woodmen of America. Woodmen hall, Jan. 8.

The bazaar and oyster supper given by the ladies of the Antioch Cemetery society was a decided success, the ladies clearing between sixty and seventy dollars. They wish to thank all who so kindly donated articles for the bazaar and for the good attendance.

Thayer & Vickers will on Monday morning place in the show window of their store an eight-day clock, which will be wound up and allowed to run till it runs down. All purchases to the amount of 50c will be entitled to one guess on how long it will take the clock to run down. The nearest guess will receive the clock as a prize.

There will be special services at the M. E. church Saturday evening, Jan. 11, at 7:30, also Sunday, Jan. 12, at 10:30, 3:00 and 7:30. The Wesley Praying band of Chicago will have charge of these services. This is an organization composed of business men who have united their forces to do good. They are a power in song and speech. All are welcome to these services.

J. J. Burke was transacting business in the county seat Tuesday.

Charles Sibley is confined to the house with an attack of quinsy.

Hocking Valley soft coal $4.00 for 2,000 pounds at Barker Lumber Co. 15w2

Miss Godfrey, of Grayslake, is the guest of Miss Harriette Chinn this week.

Williams Bros. are filling their ice house with a fine quality of ice from Cross lake.

Miss Lucy Effinger, of Chicago, is spending her vacation with relatives at this place.

E. P. Dodge and Jos. Wilmington, of Millburn, were Antioch visitors Tuesday.

G. G. Sanborn and family, of Evanston, are spending the week with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Langels of Chicago, were calling on Antioch friends the forepart of the week.

Mr. Charles Ames, of Chicago, arrived Tuesday evening to spend New Years with his mother.

Will Hurd, of Grayslake, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pitman, Sr., New Years day.

Save your fur for G. W. Pratt, of Wauconda, who will be in Antioch every three weeks to buy them. 18w5

Mrs. H. Tecker, of Lincoln Neb., is calling on old time friends in Antioch and surrounding country.

Mrs. Filweber and children started Monday afternoon for a weeks visit with friends and relatives at Solon.

Miss Ada Turnock, of Salem, and Mrs. Crook, of England, visited with Mrs. Nettie Mack over Sunday.

Mrs. Marilla Farrier has accepted the position as deputy postmistress in place of Miss Lottie Jones, resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoysrodt, of Chicago, spent Xmas week with Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hoysrodt and Mrs. Farrier.

Ray Sutton, who has for the past year been at work at Kenosha, is home to spend the winter with his parents.

Mrs. Paul Ames and daughter Anna have been visiting friends and relatives at Hickory for some days past.

Henry Herman, of Highwood, was calling on relatives and friends in Grass Lake and Antioch the forepart of the week.

A Good Farm For Sale—100 acres, situated on Loon Lake, 1½ miles south of Antioch. Terms easy. J. J. Morley, Antioch, Ill.

At the Royal Neighbors dance Xmas some of the old land marks were seen out, such as B. F. Van Patten, J. C. Hoysrodt, K. K. Cass, Will Smart, F. K. Shotliff and B. R. Hoysrodt.

The Ladies Aid society of the M. E. church will hold their first regular meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1902. A chicken pie dinner will be served to which all are invited. Price 10c. Nellie F. Ziegler, Secretary.

For Sale—The Gideon Barnard farm in the town of Antioch, Lake Co., Ill., consisting of 50 acres, at $60 per acre; $1200 cash, balance on time at 5 per cent. Mrs. R. Trieger, 4024 Evergreen street, Norwood Park, Chicago. 12tf

For Sale—One side-seat buss, 1 three-seat wagon, 1 surrey, 3 sets double harness, 2 sets single harness, 1 set light bob sleighs, 1 St. Louis steel range. All in fine condition, will be sold cheap if taken at once. Inquire of L. B. Grice, Antioch, Ill. 18tf

Mr. S. M. Callihan, of Sacramento, Cal., died very suddenly of paralysis on Dec. 13. He was a resident of Antioch many years ago. He and his wife will be well remembered by many of the early settlers of Antioch. Mrs. Callihan and daughter are still living at Sacramento.

Station Agent W. F. Ziegler on Monday received his annual vacation, which he failed to get last fall and will have a three weeks vacation. He left on Tuesday with his wife for a visit with relatives and friends in New York state and in Michigan. His place will be filled by Mr. Wells, of Oshkosh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoysrodt, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wells and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Patten were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hoysrodt last Friday evening. Pedro has indulged in until eleven o'clock, when a fine lunch was served. All express themselves as having spent a very pleasant evening.

The new iron bridges that were ordered for the creek at Will Smart's and also at Pikeville, have arrived and are only awaiting the arrival of an expert from Chicago to put them in place. The bridges are of iron with stone abutments and are 14 and 16 feet long and 16 feet wide, and will cost when completed $800.

A Lawyer's Fine Distinction.

A lawyer was passing along the street carrying under his arm a law book when he was accosted by a friend. "Hal Mr. Blank, and where are you going to preach to-day?" "I don't preach I practice," replied the lawyer.

CITY NICKNAMES.

Fitly Given in Various Municipalities in This Country.

For years Buffalo's claim to the name, Queen City of the Lakes, has been hotly contested by Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and even Duluth, but no one could lay claim to the Bison city, by which it has often been designated. It now adds another name to its list, which will probably not be disputed—the Rainbow city, in deference to the exposition. Chicago during the period of the World's Fair was known as the White city, in acknowledgement of the staff on its fair buildings, but the title did not survive the close of the fair, and it has reverted to its former name, Garden city, although it is more frequently referred to as the Windy city. St. Louis has, perhaps, the largest number of nicknames. It has been called the Iron city, the Mound city, the Beer city, the American Frankfort and the New Vienna. Years ago Rochester, N. Y., was entitled to the name Flour city, on account of its large flouring mills, but that industry has long since followed the course of the empire and gone west, and it can no longer claim that distinction. It is known, however, in these days as the Flower city, on account of the large nurseries surrounding it. Syracuse is known as the Salt city, although it is no longer the leader in that industry. Pittsburg is the Smoky city, and Cincinnati and Cleveland might lay claim to the same name. Among the names which have been longest associated with American cities are: Gotham for New York, Baked Bean city and the Hub for Boston, Quaker city for Philadelphia, Monumental city for Baltimore, Crescent city for New Orleans, and City of the Golden Gate for San Francisco.—Mechanical Engineering.

Venetian Funeral Customs.

At Venice when any one dies it is the custom to fix a placard before the dead person's house, as well as in adjacent streets, as a sort of public notice, stating his name, age, place of birth, and the illness from which he died, affirming also that he received the holy sacraments, died a good Christian, and requesting the prayers of the faithful.

Loubet Is Well Protected.

President Loubet is well protected. His secret guard consists of twelve men, under the orders of a police commissioner. When he receives they mingle with the guests close by him, and when he goes out they follow him and have orders never to lose him an instant from view.

Will Test Ice Tax Law.

The constitutionality of the law taxing ice companies ten cents per ton on all ice harvested in Wisconsin and shipped ont of the state is to be tested in the supreme court. Attorneys Thomas M. Kearney, of Racine, and J. L. O'Conner, of Milwaukee, notified Attorney-General Hicks at Madison on Friday of last week that the Chicago ice companies would this week harvest and ship ice to Chicago and that they would like to have proceedings commenced against them at once so that the matter could be settled at an early day.

On Thursday the Knickerbocker Ice company cut and loaded one car of ice at Brown's lake and six cars at Norton's lake, which they shipped to Chicago over the Milwaukee road. The ice is about fourteen inches thick and some of the best ever harvested hereabouts. The district attorney in Racine was notified by telephone of the fact that the ice had been harvested on Brown's lake and shipped to Chicago, and it is expected that proceedings will be commenced against the Knickerbocker Ice company at once.

A Diplomatic Game for an Empire.

Commenting editorially on articles by Senator Beveridge, now appearing in "The Saturday Evening Post," the December "Review of Reviews," says:

Any American who wishes to understand what the Russians are doing in Manchuria and to grasp the matter so firmly and understandingly that he can shut his eyes and see it all, must read a series of papers from the pen of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, now appearing in "The Saturday Evening Post," of Philadelphia. Mr. Beveridge's first article in this series appeared on Nov. 16. This energetic and brilliant young statesman, who took his seat in the Senate two years ago with a remarkable knowledge of the Philippine situation based upon several months of travel and study on the ground, has now been spending the half year since Congress adjourned in revisiting the far East, going this time by way of Europe, and crossing Siberia and Manchuria under circumstances which gave him an intimate acquaintance with the newest aspects of the expansion movements of the Russian empire. Hardly any other man in public life has Mr. Beveridge's power of vivid statement. Senator Beveridge's next article in this series, A Diplomatic Game for an Empire, is an inside chapter of international negotiations, and tells how Russia outwitted England, made an ally of France and took from Japan the fruits of her victory over China.

TAKES HIS LIFE

H. H. NEVILLE, OF GRAYS LAKE, A SUICIDE.

Found in the Cellar of His Home by His Wife---Was Temporarily Insane.

Grayslake was startled at an early hour Thursday, by the news that Hugh H. Neville, a prominent citizen of the village, had suicided at his home. The rumor was with difficulty credited, but it was true.

At 6:15 o'clock Mrs. Neville, wife of the dead man, thought she heard a noise as of the discharge of a weapon, and a moment later she smelled smoke which seemed to come from the celar of the house. Upon investigating she found her husband weltering in his life's blood, the top of his head having been blown off with a shot gun. The startled wife alarmed the neighbors, and the news spread like wildfire.

Hugh Neville was a member of the firm of Neville Brothers, being in company with his brother E. B. Neville, who in the early history of the village started the Grayslake creamery in which buisness they were particularly successful. He was a man well known and well liked, and was in circumstances which would preclude the thought of such a rash act save on the hypothesis that he was not in his right mind. Evidence at the inquest held as soon after the shooting as the coroner could reach the sorrowful scene, showed that Mr. Neville had been in poor health for some time, and the supposition is that this weighed upon him to the extent of mental derangement.

The deceased's former home was at Clinton, Wis. He came to Grayslake about twelve years ago, just prior to his locating here being united in marrage to a Miss Barker of Wauconda. The wife and two children, Ray aged fifteen and a daughter a little over a year old survive him.

Mr. Bok To The American Parent.

At intervals during the past few years the editor of The Ladie's Home Journal has attacked the "cramming" and "pushing" systems so prevelent among the schools of this country. Each editorial given to this subject has brought hundreds of letters most of them not only acknowledging the wrong, but adding as well strong and sad proofs to the statements made. These letters were kept. In the January issued of the Journal the editor's page is occupied by brief excerpts from sixty-eight of them. They are dedicated to the American parent and classed under three heads: A Roll for Educators to Ponder Over, A Roll for Parents to Think Over and A Roll Which Speaks for Itself. There are no names, dates or localities mentioned. Nothing but the unsought testimony of a few out of the thousands who are suffering the silence of this sorrowful tribute to modern schooling. Here is one of the sixty-eight: "Our poor little boy, just previous to his passing away, went into a delirium of fear that he would not get his "marks." His dread was something pitiable.

War Waste of Horses.

Roughly speaking, a corps requires to be remounted every four months but one cavalry regiment records th staggering figures of 3,000 animals in a little over a year, says a London newspaper. It was the general opinion of experts that the members of the Household cavalry proved themselves the best "caretakers" and despite their heavy weights got as much work out of their mounts as any cavalry in the field. There was even one instance of a troop horse weathering the whole campaign and returning fit and well to ceremonial duties in London.

Collector of Musical Autographs.

The Berlin Royal Library has acquired one of the most valuable collections of musical autographs in existence. It was made by an Austrian named Artaria, who got the best part of it for a few hundred florins from Beethoven's heirs when that composer died. There are ninety-three autographs of Beethoven, including some of his most famous works, thirty-two of Haydn, and others by Schubert, Rossini, Paganini, etc.

Edison's Advice.

"Don't watch the clock," was Mr. Edison's advice to a young man who recently asked him how to succeed. Profoundly significant is that old joke about the laborer who left his pickax hanging in the air at the stroke of noon. A hanging pickax is the fittest emblem for a confirmed clock-watcher—and the pickax hangs always in the air, never digs out a patch for him to advance upon.

Ordway Plasters.

A sure cure for Rheumatism, Asthma, Lame Back and Side, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Bronical Troubles, Pneumonia, Cramps, Kidney and Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. Plasters are formulated for differett ailments. For sale by Mrs. Geo. W. S. Sutton at 25 cents each. If you are suffering from any of the above troubles try one of these plasters.

VALUABLE CANADIAN CATTLE.

A Thoroughly In-and-In-Bred Stock From Brittany and Normandy.

Since the entry of French-Canadian cattle in the dairy tests at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, many inquiries have been made about the breed. Many people thought that Canada had what might be called a native breed, like the so-called natives of the United States, made up by crossing the progeny of early importations until it would be difficult to tell what blood predominates. The French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620 or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from those two districts, and they have been kept nearly distinct for over 250 years, and in-and-in breeding has been resorted to to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much of the appearance of the Brittany cattle of the day. It may be noted here that the French-Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cows are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is usually allowed to be the older stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500-pound Kerry to the Guernsey almost as large as the Shorthorn. The three qualities claimed for the French-Canadian are hardiness, frugality and richness of milk. As they are small, the cows averaging about 700 pounds each, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, but in color most frequently a solid black, or black with brown stripe on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points, brown brindle, or even yellowish.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the people of Salem and vicinity who so generously gave their aid and sympathy through the sickness and death of our husband and father. MRS. E. BLOSS.
WARD BLOSS.

Manufacturing in Mississippi.

The state of Mississippi stands pretty near the lower end of the list of manufacturing states. When the count was taken last year there were only 26,433 wage workers in the state and the production was valued at $40,000,000.

"By Jabers!"

An expression which English writers frequently put into the mouths of their Irish peasants is "By jabers!" says the Academy. I have lived the greater part of my life in Ireland, both in the north and south, but I have never heard it. "Bedad!" and "Begor!" are quite common, but not "By jabers!" It would be advisable for English writers to leave the Irish dialect severely alone, for they are sure to come to grief when they try to represent it. They generally produce an impossible jargon, built after the conventional stage pattern.

Running Water in Ancient City.

The aqueducts and reservoirs of Jerusalem show that there was abundant provision for running water in the ancient city. Within the last few weeks they have been brought again into the service of the city, which for many centuries has been dependent upon small accumulations of rain water. The water is piped from Solomon's pools, nine miles south of the city, drawing water from the sealed fountain mentioned in the "Songs of Solomon." It is a deep subterranean spring, which flows through an arched channel to a distributing chamber.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company will to held in Forester's hall, Millburn, Ill., on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1902, at 10:30 a. m., to receive the official report of the management and state of the company; to make any change in the by-laws that may be considered necessary; for the election of president, secretary, treasurer and three directors, and to attend to all other business that may be brought before the meeting. It is the duty of each member to be present at this meeting.

JOHN A. THAIN, Sec'y.
Millburn, Ill., Dec. 30, 1901.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	42c
Corn—70 lbs. ear	50c
Hay	$6 00 @ $10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$22 00
Middlings	22 00
Gluten	22 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	1 65
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 20
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 6 00
Hogs—Dressed	7 00
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	9c
Ducks	8c
Geese	8c
Chickens—Live weight	6c

OUR PROSPERITY

TREASURY SURPLUS AGGREGATES $581,000,000

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, Selected as Mr. Gage's Successor as Secretary of the Treasury.

"This is the close of the first year of the Twentieth Century and look backward," said a member of the Cabinet. "Six years ago Mr. McKinley assumed the responsible duties of the presidency. He was confronted by a sadly depleted treasury, as a result of democratic tariff tinkering; the prosperity of the country was waning from similar causes; a condition of affairs prevailed in Cuba which was abhorant to all right thinking people. Without stopping to review the history of those six years look at the situation today."

"The treasury is bursting with a surplus aggregating $581,000,000 including the gold reserve, of which $221,000,000 is actually in gold coin or bullion. The country is enjoying a prosperity never before equalled. Affairs in Cuba are prosperous and she will soon be a free and independent sister republic. The United States has demonstrated her military powers to an extent that has commended the respect of the world and will make the Monroe Doctrine easy of maintenance. We are the owners of a fair land in the antipodes which will in time become one of the most prosperous colonies. Civil government in the Philippines is being rapidly extended and with peace will come commercial prosperity such as never could have been hoped for under Spanish rule. Everything bids fair for the construction of the Isthmian canal which will add to the prosperity of our western states."

"Under these conditions it is folly to talk of politics in Mr. Roosevelt's selection of the members of his Cabinet. The credit for what has been done belongs to no one man but to the republican party to which the people have confided the welfare of the country. Every true republican realizes that and will lend every aid to the faithful and successful administration of those interests. Mr. Roosevelt is too noble an American, too good a republican, to be thinking and scheming for the nomination in 1904 as the newspapers represent. He will select for his official advisors those men who are best qualified to assist him and administer the affairs of their respective departments. You may rest assured that the President's one aim is to give the country the best possible administration, irrespective of his own future, although, of course, the people will recognize the integrity of his intentions and he will be the only possible candidate in 1904."

"All this talk about Senator Hanna's scheming to secure the nomination, and Senator Foraker's doing the same thing, and Governor Shaw's sacrificing his own presidential aspirations in accepting the Treasury portfolio you can put down as pure nonsense. There is nothing in them but newspaper gossip. Mr. Roosevelt will be the next candidate of the republican party beyond peradventure and it is safe to predict even at this early day, that he will be elected."

These statements are undoubtedly true, but it is known that had it not been for the Buffalo tragedy Governor Shaw would have stood a fair chance of securing the nomination in 1904. He is a man of exceptional ability and has the happy faculty of making friends wherever he goes. He has been in Washington on several occasions during the past few years and all who have met him speak most favorably of him. He has long been a student of finance and has proven himself one of the most capable supporters of sound money in the country. He is not closely affiliated with Wall Street and for that reason it will prove more difficult for his opponents to impugn his acts than was the case with Secretary Gage, who was an able financier but whose record as the head of the largest banking institution in the west and his consequent acquaintance with New York bankers made it possible for his enemies to insinuate that many of his acts were actuated by his friendliness to the letter. Governor Shaw is expected in Washington in the near future, but he will come only for a conference with the President and will not assume the duties of his new office before the first of February.

The selection of Governor Shaw recalls the statement of Senator Depew at the national convention when he said, in nominating Mr. Roosevelt for the vice presidency, "The higest wisdom will be shown by this convention if it selects a western man with Eastern ideas and an eastern man with western ideas." The Eastern man with western ideas is now President and naturally he turns to the West for a goodly number of his advisors. When Messrs. Shaw and Payne have taken their seats their will be four members from the central West and Iowa will have not only two Cabinet members but the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The New York State forest, fish and game commission reports that express companies which operate in the Adirondacks carried 1,286 deer during the last season. This is believed to indicate that 6,500 deer were killed in that section during the year.

The yacht Onnaniche, on which is a pleasure party headed by two sons of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is safe in Beaufort, S. C. Her trip from Norfolk was made without particular incident, despite the report sent out that she had been wrecked.

At Trenton, N. J., several hundred children had the opportunity to see the hanging of the negro Robert Henson, who murdered Mary Van Lieu and her child and then burned the home to cover up the crime. The hanging took place in the yard of the old Mercer jail.

Little Madelaine Turner of Richmond, Va., is the proud possessor of a pair of knit slippers made by Mrs. McKinley's own hands. Some time ago she found a good picture of the late President in a periodical. She inclosed it in a handsome frame and sent it to Mrs. McKinley.

Rev. James A. Heath has been deposed from the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church in Kansas City and deprived of membership in the congregation as the result of charges that he illegally secured a divorce from his wife in Castile, N. Y., in order to marry a Kansas City woman.

At Lima, Ohio, George Smith, a prominent young man, was arrested charged with forgery by his brother. Smith was an employe of Smith & Sherrick, contractors, his brother being the senior member of the firm. He is prominent socially and before the Spanish war was a member of the Lima City Guards, Company C.

The United States Gypsum Company, which has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, shows some change in the original plan. It embraces only twenty-seven companies, whereas it was originally intended to take in thirty-five concerns. The company starts business with a nominal capital of $3,000, which, it is said, will be increased before a great while to $10,000,000.

Martin Gleason, 50 years old, superintendent of the Wild Horse, Damon and Deadwood mines at Cripple Creek, was found dead at the bottom of the Kalamazoo shaft, 500 feet below the surface of the ground. The ground around the mouth of the shaft bore marks of a struggle and it is evident that Gleason was murdered, although no motive for the crime is known. Gleason disappeared the previous day.

A misplaced switch, a misconstruction of orders, or both, caused the engine of a passenger train on the Northwestern Railroad to crash into a locomotive drawing a string of freight cars at Malta, Ill. Four persons were killed and thirty more or less seriously injured either in the shock or by the scalding steam that issued from broken pipes after the collision. The passenger train was derailed and hurled into a mass of wreckage against a line of cars on a sidetrack, where in less than an hour the debris burned down to the iron of the trucks.

BREVITIES.

Six hundred trainmen of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad have been notified of a voluntary increase of 10 per cent in wages commencing Jan. 1.

An Evanston detective, aided by a dog, has found the clothing discarded by Miss Florence Ely and her nephew, Frank Rogers, on the day of their disappearance.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Trenton was celebrated by a sham battle and reproduction of scenes of Washington's famous victory.

The leading business men of Erin, Tenn., organized a raid on the only saloon in the place, and, after destroying the stock and fixtures, warned the proprietor to leave.

Henry C. Seabrook, president of the Seabrook & Smith Carriage Company, was found dead in bed at his residence in New Haven, Conn. It is supposed that he died of heart disease.

The body of Frank Dunaway, who disappeared three months ago at Newark, Ohio, was found under a gas tank in that city. It is thought his death was accidental, although murder is hinted at.

D. S. Ambler of Salem, Ohio, has been appointed a federal judge in the Philippine Islands. He will leave for the islands the latter part of March, going first to Sebo, but later will be stationed at Manila.

Miss Mary A. Anderson, city attorney of Palmyra, Mo., lost her first case the other day, when she surrendered her heart and ambitious aspirations to Otho F. Matthews, a young and handsome attorney of St. Louis.

Simon Owens, aged 102, was burned to death in his cabin in Guthrie, O. T. He was born a slave on Gen. Andrew Jackson's plantation, and was crippled for life at Vicksburg when the city was besieged by Gen. Grant.

Roy S. Hedges, son of Col. Sidney M. Hedges of Boston, Mass., mysteriously disappeared from his sister's home at Sewickley, Pa., Christmas day, while suffering from a temporary aberration of mind, and suicide is feared.

Rev. James Cameron, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Jersey City, is dead as the result of blood poisoning following a cut on his right leg, which he made with a chisel while working about his home.

The Minnesota Supreme Court rules that foreign corporations cannot enforce contracts in the State unless incorporation papers are filed there.

Four million dollars is involved in a real estate deal transferring lower Fifth avenue and downtown property in New York, in which Henry Corn, the speculative builder, is interested.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give Kalispell, Mont., $10,000 for a library provided the city furnishes a site and $1,000 yearly for maintenance. The city already expends that amount each year for library support.

EASTERN.

While caring for his horse Judge Samuel B. Neal of Kittery, Me., was stamped to death by the animal.

The Dayville Woolen Company of Danielson, Conn., has been declared bankrupt. The liabilities are $300,000.

A. J. Ayers, a young messenger of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, who disappeared recently with $2,000 of the bank's money, was arrested in Montreal.

Schooner Eliza H. Parkhurst of Gloucester, Mass., with eight men on board, has been posted as missing, and is believed to have foundered in gale of Nov. 25.

Archibald Gilfillon, a Honolulu sugar planter, who was spending the holidays at his old home in Philadelphia, was thrown from a trolley car and fatally injured.

Rushing downstairs at the cry from her sister for help, Miss Florence Dobson, 22 years old, in Boston, Mass., shot her father, James R. Dobson, 60 years old, in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Captain Richard P. Leary, United States navy, died at Marine hospital, Chelsea, Mass. Captain Leary was the first Governor of Guam after that island came into the possession of the United States.

One child was burned to death, its parents were seriously injured and two other young children were slightly injured as a result of a fire at the home of James H. Connelly, 3976 Wyalusing avenue, Philadelphia.

Three children of Madary Grzela were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a two-story frame building in Buffalo. They were aged 10, 7 and 3. The mother and a baby 2 days old were carried from the building on a mattress.

An explosion in the barrel mill of the Moosic Powder Company at its Jermyn, Pa., works injured several men, blew the mill and adjoining buildings to pieces and broke windows for miles around. The shock was plainly felt fourteen miles away.

A deed transferring the Pope Bicycle works of Hartford, Conn., from the American Bicycle Company to the American Cycle Manufacturing Company has been filed. Revenue stamps indicating a consideration of about $300,000 are attached to the deed.

Ill feeling between whites and negroes in Harlem, N. Y., developed a race riot, in which seven white persons were injured. One of them may die. The negroes were declared by the police to be the aggressors and fifteen of them were placed under arrest.

In Connellsville, Pa., almost an entire square was wiped out by fire. The loss is conservatively estimated at $75,000. The square was owned by the Wilkey estate and the buildings were occupied by about thirty tenants, nearly all of whom were burned out.

An explosion at the old Sharpsville furnace, at Sharpsville, Pa., killed three men and wrecked the furnace plant. Another workman was probably fatally injured. The men were working at the top of the furnace when the explosion occurred. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A Larrison Holcombe, a prominent farmer near Trenton, N. J., has received a letter signed "Anarchist," and it tells him that unless he contributes $400 to the writer his house will be burned. Holcombe's neighbors have formed a vigilance committee and a determined search will be made for the writer.

The dismembered trunk of a man was found between the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Highwood, five miles north of New Haven, Conn. There was no clothing on the body. Five hours later the head, arms and legs and the clothing of the murdered man were found.

Peter A. Hollenback, a well-known farmer, was shot to death at his home near Greenport, N. Y. Eleven shots were fired and all took effect. It was supposed that Hollenback had been shot by robbers. Afterward four men were arrested at Kinderhook on suspicion. Three of them are nephews of the murdered man.

The finding of three bodies in the ruins of a cabin in the Italian settlement at Millinocket, Me., has led the authorities to begin an investigation. It is reported that revolver shots were heard in the cabin before fire broke out, and that one of the bodies had a wound in the head. The other two were badly burned. The dead men were Italians.

With a fortune estimated at more than $1,000,000 almost within his grasp, Edward Taylor Bradford, an inventor and mining engineer, was found dead in his room in a boarding house in New York. He was 49 years old and had devoted the greater part of his professional life to the perfection of a smelter by means of which the cost of reduction of ores could be greatly reduced.

WESTERN.

Max Grossman, an old German, was drowned in the Marais des Cygnes at Ottawa, Kan., while fishing.

L. W. Lacey, superintendent of the Palm Fruit Company's ranch near Wasco, Cal., was shot and killed by an employe.

Death rate for Chicago in 1901 is lower than that recorded in any year in any other big city in the world—13.8 per thousand.

Vera, the 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shafer, died at Caldwell, Ohio, from poisoning caused by eating canned peas.

Robert E. Lee and Samuel Garvin were convicted at Helena, Mont., of stealing 700 head of cattle from the Indians on the Crow reservation.

Charles C. Lemert, executive clerk to Gov. Nash, and his entire family were poisoned by eating pork for dinner at Columbus, Ohio. All will recover.

Mrs. Bertha Varley committed suicide at Guthrie, Ok., by drinking carbolic acid because she was named as corespondent in a sensational divorce suit.

Michael Colby, a well-known sporting character of Chicago, was thrown from a spirited saddle horse at Hot Springs, Ark. He sustained a fatal fracture of the brain.

Moses F. Solmson shot and killed George Stubblefield at Pine Bluff, Ark. The tragedy is a sequel to the killing of Carl Stubblefield by Myer Solmson several months ago.

Two masked men entered the office of the Abernathy Furniture Company in Leavenworth, Kan., fired several shots to intimidate the clerks, stole $000 which was about to be distributed as the pay of the factory employes, and made their escape.

Judge McPherson, in the federal court at Omaha, signed a decree for the sale of the Millard Hotel to satisfy a judgment held against the property by Paul J. Sorg for $46,044.

Dennis Begley, the clothing clerk who was found dying in a field nine miles from Atchison, Kan., is believed to have been murdered, as marks on his throat indicated that he had been choked.

Eight prisoners, who had overpowered the Walla Walla, Wash., jailer, and were about to escape, were driven back to their cells at the point of a revolver by Mrs. Susan Kees, wife of the sheriff.

C. A. Young was arrested at Poteau, I. T., on the charge of robbing a Texas postoffice last spring of $500 in money and stamps. He paid $140 in stamps for a diamond ring and this led to his arrest.

Eugene Gardiner was drilling a well on the farm of Willet Brunk, near Pelican Rapids, Minn., when he struck a vein of gas, which came up with a terrific noise and when lighted burned to a great height.

Soldiers at the Presidio, San Francisco, engaged in a riot growing out of a stabbing and fought with the police who attempted to make arrests. Six officers were injured and sixteen soldiers arrested.

Three men were crushed to death and four others severely injured by the falling of an iron girder weighing twenty tons in the shipping department of the American Bridge Company's plant in Chicago.

The jury in the case of Irene C. King vs. Mary D. Hanson for alienating the affections of Mr. King, returned a verdict for $6,000 damages. Mrs. Hanson has a hotel at Rice Lake, Wis., and King was in her employ.

William Fay, who was an English soldier in the Crimean war, died at Osage City, Kan., aged more than 100 years. Until a few weeks ago his mind was vigorous. The old man wandered away and was badly frozen.

Thousands of bushels of grain were destroyed by the burning of the H. F. Mueller elevator at Fifty-fifth street and the Fort Wayne tracks in Chicago. The loss to stock, machinery and the building is estimated at $200,000.

While fire truck No. 7 was responding to an alarm in Toledo, Ohio, it collided with a street car, resulting in the death of Captain J. B. Ward of the fire company and the injury of several other firemen, one of whom may die.

Gov. J. R. Rogers, who had been critically ill with pneumonia for several days, died at Tacoma, Wash. The immediate result will be a revolution in the political complexion of the State government. Lieut. Gov. McBride is a Republican.

A. C. Vosburgh, a horse jockey, while making preparations to commit suicide at Lincoln, Neb., suffered an attack of apoplexy and died before he could swallow the poison. Physicians state that the excitement of preparing for death brought on the attack.

Fire destroyed the Deadwood, S. D., Opera House. Most of the contents burned, including a quantity of supplies belonging to the National Guard, consisting of tents, clothing and horse equipments. The firemen had a hard fight to save the city hall adjoining. Loss $35,000.

Fire which started in the pharmaceutical department of the Cudahy Packing Company's plant in Omaha did $40,000 damage. The department occupied a two-story brick building, 70x132 feet, which was destroyed. The gum and box factories were also located in the building.

D. P. Wheeler, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Akron, Ohio, was found dead in front of the vault in the bank. He had been killed by an electric shock through handling a socket of an incandescent lamp and opening the vault door at the same time, thus forming a fatal current.

Charles Moore, a hotelkeeper of Hot Springs, Ark., shot and killed James A. Garner and mortally wounded his brother Will, after they refused to take a drink with him. After the shooting Moore returned to his house and, securing a Winchester, came down town and gave himself up to the sheriff.

Kansas millers, in a meeting at Topeka, made vigorous protest against railroads raising the minimum weight of car load shipments of flour out of the State from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds. They claim other State millers will not be compelled to take similar action in the same territory, hence the injustice.

In Portland, Ore., Jack Wade and William Dalton have been sentenced to be hanged Jan. 31 for the murder of James B. Morrow Nov. 17 last. Young Morrow was on his way home about midnight, when Wade and Dalton held him up and shot him dead, thinking he was another man who was supposed to have a large sum of money.

Soda Fife, a Creek Indian, has confessed at Vinita, I. T., to the murder of Louis Wilson, a prosperous farmer, near Tulsa in May, 1897. Wilson disappeared from home and his skeleton was found in the woods a year later. The Indian says he enticed Wilson into the woods and then shot him just because he desired to kill somebody.

As the result of the explosion of gas in the store of E. Bartholemew in Kenton, Ohio, Carl Shields, 15 years old, was killed and several other persons injured. The explosion was caused by a plumber looking for a gas leak with a lighted candle. The building was partially wrecked, and the front windows of several adjacent stores demolished.

At Butler, Mo., William Gartrell, charged with complicity in the murder of D. B. Donegan, a Colorado miner, for which crime his father, Dr. J. L. Gartrell, is under sentence of death, was released and the case against him dismissed. The testimony at the trial of Dr. Gartrell showed that the son was asleep when Donegan was killed.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., eighty members of Company F, Eighteenth infantry, were poisoned while eating breakfast, and for a time over half of them were in danger of death. The post surgeon was hurriedly summoned and administered an antidote. The surgeon examined the food served at breakfast and is of the opinion that the poison was in the beef.

Near Chatfield, Minn., Thomas Ferguson, Jr., and Burt Winans were preparing to go hunting, when one of them laid a shotgun on a settee. A little boy picked it up and discharged it. The charge broke all the breakfast dishes on the table, wounding Ferguson in the head, his wife in the thigh, and Winans in the head. As usual, the little boy "didn't know it was loaded."

United States Indian Agent Randlett, for the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, is sending out notices to all persons who have staked mining claims in Indian allotments in Oklahoma that they must vacate at once or they will be ejected from Fort Sill. The action is based upon the opinion of the Attorney General, approved by Secretary Hitchcock, and sent to the agent under recent date, prohibiting miners from filing on Indian allotments.

The register and receiver of the Kalispel, Mont., land office has received a letter from the Interior Department instructing the withdrawal of all lands from settlement in Montana north and west of the Kootenai river. The order will involve over 1,000,000 acres of land, besides taking from the State of Idaho over 276,000 acres, which, when surveyed and completed, will be made into a new forest reserve to be known as the Kootenai Forest reserve of Idaho and Montana.

Fog caused a wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in which four passengers and two trainmen on the south-bound Chicago express were injured. The engineer was unable to see ahead or the flagman's signal and his engine and part of the coaches tore a way through a freight train that was crossing the track at Hartwell, Ohio. While a wrecking train was on the way to the scene the chain of a crane broke and, falling upon workmen, killed two and injured one other.

One person was killed and a number were injured in a peculiar accident on the Fillmore street electric car line in San Francisco. For four blocks south of Union street the grade is so steep that cars have to be pulled uphill by special machinery. As a car containing fifteen people had nearly reached the top of the hill it broke loose and rushed down the grade with frightful speed. It kept the track until Union street was reached. Here stood an empty car waiting to be hauled to the summit. This obstruction was wrecked by the runaway car, which then jumped the rails and was brought to a standstill by a telegraph pole, which it struck with terrific force, demolishing the car.

SOUTHERN.

A tank of oil on a car caught fire and exploded at Richmond, Va., killing Buck Wakefield, a machinist.

Matthew Keith, postmaster and storekeeper at Fletcher, Miss., was called to his door and shot dead by an unknown man, who made his escape.

The steamer Sun, employed in the Memphis and Fulton trade on the Mississippi, was burned to the water's edge in the harbor at Memphis and four lives were lost.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas north-bound passenger train was wrecked and completely burned six miles south of Dallas, Texas. Three persons were injured, but no one was killed.

In a free-for-all fight at Middlesboro, Ky., Sam Wells and Henry Bass were mortally wounded. At Four Mile Will Hendrickson was killed by his cousin, Nat Hendrickson. On Taggard's creek Thomas Haynes was beaten to death by Henry Bowman.

John W. Taylor, chief engineer of the Terminal Railroad Association, and William Austin Kent, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Ky., were ground to death beneath the wheels of a switch engine in North St. Louis in jumping, panic-stricken, from a swiftly moving gasoline motor car which threatened to collide with the engine.

In a general fight between white men and negroes at Childersburg, Ala., a white man and his son were killed, while a white boy and one negro were wounded. With great difficulty a general outbreak was prevented. The negroes are now in jail at Talladega. The trouble grew out of a crap game, the negroes having quarreled over the winnings.

IN GENERAL.

Official announcement of the appointment of Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa to succeed Lyman J. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury has been made from the White House.

J. Newton Nind of Chicago and C. C. Loring of Boston are visiting furniture manufacturers of the United States, promoting a national organization for mutual protection.

The Lake Shore road has ordered an increase in wages of conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and yardmen, operating east of Chicago, to take effect shortly after the first of the year.

Maclay has refused to resign as an employe of the navy, and President Roosevelt immediately ordered his discharge. It is hoped in Washington that the controversy over Schley will now be permitted to die.

The local express and a working train on the Canadian Pacific Railway collided between Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Webbwood while running at full speed. Four men were killed and several were severely injured.

A new canal bid by the Panama company is forecasted in a private letter telling of a probable reduction of its sale price to $40,000,000. If such a tender is officially made the commission is likely to recommend acceptance and Nicaragua may lose.

China will be relieved of the payment of $18,000,000 of the $25,000,000 demanded by the United States of China as indemnity for the outrages perpetrated upon American citizens during the Boxer revolt of 1900. This action will be taken because the administration, after consideration of all the claims filed by Americans who suffered injury or whose property was damaged and the expenses incurred by the army and navy, has come to the conclusion that $7,000,000 will certainly cover the American bill.

An increase this year of $35,577,218 in the net earnings of railroads operating 102,103 miles of line is shown in the preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission covering the period up to June 30 last. The total of net earnings was $555,007,024. Gross income was $1,587,104,203, against $1,487,014,814 last year. Of the earnings this year $1,114,740,770 was from freight, and $420,000,210 from passenger traffic. Dividends declared amounted to $121,108,037, an increase of $13,000,000 over last year.

PRESIDENT TAKES ACTION.

Rebukes General Miles and Orders Historian Maclay Fired.

President Roosevelt on Saturday privately scored Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles for his Cincinnati interview commending the report of Admiral Dewey on the Schley case. Subsequently, by the special direction of the President, Secretary of War Root sent to Gen. Miles an official letter of censure, which was given to the public by direction of the President. Practically at the same time Secretary Long promulgated his letter approving the findings of the court of inquiry, disapproving of the report submitted by Admiral Dewey alone, and declaring that this minority opinion could not have been submitted without impropriety. Miles, Schley and Dewey were all made the recipients of official and public displeasure within a few hours.



E. S. MACLAY.

The President also sent an order to Secretary of the Navy Long to demand the resignation of Edgar S. Maclay, who though officially designated as "special laborer, general storekeeper's office, navy yard, New York," is the author of "The History of the Navy"—the work used at

Annapolis for the instruction of naval cadets. In the last volume of the history, bringing it up to the Spanish-American war, Maclay violently assailed Schley as a "caitiff," and a "poltroon," and, in fact, was to some extent directly responsible for the Schley controversy.

The censuring of Miles and the dismissal of Maclay is taken, in army and navy circles, a Washington correspondent says, as signifying President Roosevelt's determination to end the Schley trouble right now for good and always. This belief was strengthened by the action of Secretary Long, who made public his decision on the Schley court findings. The decision upholds the majority report and is against the individual report of Admiral Dewey. In indorsing the majority report Secretary Long stands by the recommendation that there be no further action in the controversy by the Navy Department. Hence he advised the lawyers of Admiral Sampson that the Sampson protest could not be considered, and sent a similar letter to Admiral Schley regarding the Schley protest.

The President acted in the case of Gen. Miles on his prerogative as commander-in-chief of the army, and from this there is no appeal. The highest law officers of the government say that Gen. Miles has no remedy.

START WORK FOR THE FAIR.

President Francis Wields Spade and First Turns Dirt.

With a wooden shovel one hundred and fifty years old, found at Mine La Motte, Missouri, nearly fifty years ago, President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company turned the first shovelful of dirt for the building at St. Louis of the World's Fair of 1903. Battery A fired a salute of sixty guns while the ceremony was in progress—one for each State and territory, one for Alaska, one for Mexico and one for each of the national commissioners.



D. R. FRANCIS.

The day was bitterly cold—10 below zero was the average temperature—and few persons witnessed the ceremonies. The grand parade plan was abandoned on account of the inclement weather. A monster fire built over the ground marked for excavation made it possible for the diggers to remove the first load of dirt, and the crowd shivered and cheered when President Francis, followed by Gen. Bates, Congressman Tawney and other prominent World's Fair workers, began to load the wagon.

The site of the education building was the scene of the day's historic action. Mr. Francis, Corwin H. Spencer and others made brief addresses, and at 2 o'clock the spectators, many of whom had come in sleighs, adjourned to the Coliseum, where the original program was carried out. Archbishop Kaine pronounced the invocation. Congressman Tawney, John Allen of Mississippi, Gov. Jeff Davis of Arkansas and others addressed the meeting.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota, Savage of Nebraska, Shaw of Iowa and Toole of Montana were among the city's guests.

Oil King's Gifts Total Ten Millions.

Rockefeller has given the University of Chicago $1,250,000. The $1,000,000 is to go into the foundation fund and the $250,000 is to keep the wolf from the midway door. With the recent gift the founder has given an even $10,000,000 to the university.

According to a dispatch from Vienna to the Exchange Telegraph Company of London, United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana has purchased Gottfried Preyer's collection of pictures for $800,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. "Holiday trade reached its maximum this week, nearly all sections of the country reporting exceptional distribution. While the class of goods especially stimulated by Christmas demand occupied the position of greatest prominence, general merchandise was not far behind in activity. Transporting interests were just beginning to overcome congested conditions when severe storms made the situation more complicated than before. In many industries it is not a question of finding buyers, but securing the privilege of postponing deliveries beyond the date originally specified," according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade.

Bradstreet's says: Retail trade has held the center of the stage this week, stimulated as it has been by the dual influences of exceptionally cold weather throughout the country and a rather more pronounced holiday demand, which promises to be of record-breaking character, not only as to volume but as to quality and grade of goods purchased. While jobbers in many lines, notably shoes, clothing and rubber goods, report a good reorder business growing out of the above conditions, wholesale trade as a rule has been seasonably quiet, exceptions to this being noted in woolen goods, raw wool, lumber, leather, coal and last, but by no means least, iron and steel in a myriad of forms. Nothing is heard of the usual conservative waiting for the new year's arrival to place business, and order books of leading producers are filled for long periods ahead. Hardware is in good demand at most markets.

Tales of rate cutting at the West contrast strangely with reports of car shortage and incidentally returns of earnings, which show that fifty roads earned 8 per cent more in the first week of December this year than they did last, while for the second week forty-two roads show a gain of $500,000 over the middle week of December, 1900. Again, October gross earnings of 105 systems increased 16.2 per cent on a total of $119,212,776, while net took on 20.5 per cent, the total being $46,092,955, as against $38,249,005 for October last year, when the coal miners' strike held sway.

Chicago. Conditions in the wheat market have assumed a more bullish tone, and those who had been bears and worked for lower prices for a week found it impossible to dislodge any amount of long wheat below 80c, and, although they forced the price down to 79c on two days, a 2¼c advance followed, and the price Saturday was up to 81⅛c to 81¼c, and closed at 81c. It was at 81c a week ago, but broke to 79¼c at the close. The net gain for the week was 1¼c. There is evidence of a tenacious country holding. The latter have made up their minds that wheat is going to bring more money, and with corn selling very high, they are keeping their wheat for an advance. The foreigner has bought Manitoba wheat largely at the seaboard, and has reduced the discount under the American. This Manitoba wheat is moving freely, going from Winnipeg to the seaboard by rail, and is taken in preference to the American. We are nearing the period of increased consumption and depleting stocks, and on this basis the bull has the best of it.

There was nothing but a scalping trade in coarse grains, and conditions have not changed from those of a week ago. The range on May corn was 60¼c to 67⅝c, and oats 44⅝c to 45¾c. The close in both was at a net loss of ¼c to ⅝c for the week. Western offerings were small and shipping demand limited, although at the close Liverpool accepted small lots of corn for the first in a long time. The car scarcity both East and West has restricted the movement, and cold weather has also been a factor. The low temperatures, with snow on the ground, has increased consumption on the farms, and Western holders are indifferent sellers.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.70; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $6.75; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 65c; timothy, $0.00 to $14.00; prairie, $9.00 to $12.50; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, 71ct to 84c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $5.85; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 84c; corn, No. 2 white, new, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $6.35; sheep, $2.50 to $3.80; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.75; hogs, $3.00 to $6.15; sheep, $2.25 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 68c to 69c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $6.00; hogs, $3.00 to $5.95; sheep, $2.50 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 50c; rye, 66c to 67c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 66c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 66c; clover seed, prime, $6.80.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 63c to 64c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 1, 65c to 66c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, $16.85.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice export steers, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, fair to prime, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $3.90; lambs, common to choice, $3.75 to $6.10.

New York—Cattle, $3.75 to $6.25; hogs, $3.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3 to $3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c; butter, creamery, 22c to 28c; eggs, western, 25c to 28c.

Last week was an enormous one with Minneapolis mills, the output being next to the largest ever turned out.

ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Mrs. Goodrich Set Free in Chicago—Elgin Animal Keeper Attacked by Bears—Mortgage to Secure Grain Trade Is Void—New Trolley Line.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Goodrich was acquitted of the charge of killing her husband, Constable Hollister B. Goodrich, by a jury in Judge Kavanaugh's court in Chicago, after the jury had been out five hours and a half. Constable Goodrich, who was in the employ of the Washington Park race track officials, was shot and killed on the morning of Aug. 6 in a flat at 3022 Cottage Grove avenue, the home of Mrs. Dorine Fleming, the wife of Walter Fleming, a contractor. Mrs. Goodrich visited the flat and found her husband alone in bed. The wife testified that her husband drew a revolver when she confronted him, saying, "I'll kill kill you." A hand-to-hand encounter ensued, according to her evidence, and in the scuffle the revolver was discharged twice, the husband receiving mortal injuries. In the evidence it was shown that Goodrich had an insurance policy which had been payable jointly to his mother and wife. This was changed Aug. 1, so as to be made payable only to his wife. The amount of the policy was $5,000.

Rescue Father from Bears.

Four black bears fierce with hunger attacked David C. Walker, custodian of Lord's Park, Elgin. They knocked Walker down in a corner of their pit and apparently were on the point of tearing him to pieces when Walker's two sons came to his rescue with pitchforks. The sons drove the savage beasts into their cages and rescued their father. Walker entered the bear pit to feed the four large animals that constitute the park's bear exhibit. He was met with growls and snarls. Walker, as is his custom, commanded the animals to stand aside until he could place the cornmeal and water in the trough. He was unarmed save for a stout stick. Frank, the biggest of the bears, was in an unusually ugly mood, and when Walker stooped to prepare the food the fierce beast rushed upon him and knocked him down. Walker called lustily for help. His two sons, who were skating on the lake in the park, responded just in time to prevent their father from receiving injury.

Rules Against Wheat Pit.

A suit which involves the legality of option dealing in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was decided in the Circuit Court at Mount Vernon by Judge E. D. Youngblood. It was the case of John H. Jones, trustee, for the use of J. H. La Valle, against John P. Jones et al., to foreclose a mortgage on a 40-acre tract of land. The answer of the defendants sets up the plea that the mortgage was given to secure money used in buying wheat and asked the cancellation of the note and mortgage. The court sustains the contention of the defendant's original bill that such note and mortgage were the result of a gambling contract and therefore void.

Killed at Grade Crossing.

Carl Miller was instantly killed and John Swartz fatally injured by a fast train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad near Sharon, Wis. Both men reside four miles north of Capron and had been in Sharon all the morning. They were going home when struck by the train. The buggy in which they were riding was smashed to kindling wood and the horse killed. Miller was dead when picked up. Miller was to have been married on Christmas day to Miss Susie Swartz, daughter of the man who was with him.

New Trolley Line Projected.

The people who live in the territory between Aurora and Rockford are becoming interested in a new rural trolley line which has been projected to traverse the counties of Kane, DeKalb, Boone and Winnebago. The Secretary of State recently issued incorporation papers to the Aurora, DeKalb and Rockford Traction Company, with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are Horace W. Nichols, Charles C. Davis, Asabel F. Reda, Albert J. Claussen and William P. Klof, all of Chicago.

All Over the State.

Schuyler County has a new $12,000 jail.

A camp of Royal Neighbors has been organized at Nauvoo.

An electric railway between Paris and Champaign is projected.

The Livingston County poor farm has ninety-four paupers residing on it.

The pecan crop about Rushville has been large and remunerative, the nuts bringing $2.50 a bushel.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hardinger of Englewood is suing E. A. Wirsching & Co., members of the Board of Trade, for $6,000 lost in speculation.

Two masked robbers bound and tortured William Sumpter and his wife, an aged couple, in their home near Elgin. They applied hot irons to their feet until they revealed the hiding place of $700, the savings of a lifetime. Sumpter managed to free himself toward morning and made his way to a neighbor. The police were notified, but they have no trace thus far of the thieves.

Gottlieb Wahl, driven to desperation by the severity of the weather, committed suicide on his wife's grave in the Peru city cemetery. Wahl was discovered by John Siebert sitting in a pool of blood from three wounds produced by a penknife. He gave no evidence of pain other than bitterly denouncing the cold blasts. He was removed to St. Mary's hospital, La Salle, where he died. Wahl was a resident of Peru, where he was prominent in the labor element.

Because of their refusal to be vaccinated 1,000 children were expelled from the public schools of Belleville. Their expulsion, however, was canceled later in the day by the Board of Health rescinding the order.

Andrew Ruppert, a pensioner and the owner of property in Paris, who received 200 answers to his advertisement for a wife, was married there the other night to Mrs. Turner. The bride has been left a widow three times. Ruppert visited a score or more of those who answered his advertisement before he made his choice.

The remains of James Stewart, baker, supposed to have frozen to death were found near Pyatt's station.

Ed Jarrett, an employe of the Wilmington Coal Company, at Percy, fell into a shaft a distance of 100 feet, and was killed.

Edwin Bass, one of the pioneer settlers of Bureau County, is dead at the age of 87. Mr. and Mrs. Bass celebrated the golden wedding eight years ago.

Four men were seriously burned by the overturning of a pot of molten metal in the works of the McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company in Chicago.

The temperance people of Cisne, a dry town, growing tired of continued whisky sales in violation of law, raided a local depot and destroyed fifty gallons of liquor.

Dewey, the buff Pekin cock, which was the mascot of Battery A, of Illinois, during the Cuban campaign, and which traveled 7,800 miles with the battery, is dead from old age.

Fred Carbine, aged 15, prevented the wreck of a Burlington passenger train at La Grange. He warned the approaching train of a broken switch and probably saved many lives.

Mayor Harrison filed at Springfield a mandamus suit against the State Board of Equalization to compel the taxation of railroad property in Chicago for the benefit of Chicago.

The directors of the Cuba Libre Industrial Association held a meeting on their farm near El Dorado, and decided to open the industrial school for colored youths March 1, 1902.

Mrs. Harry Goddard, a middle-aged woman with humble apartments over a grocery in Elgin, announced that she was the legal heir to an estate valued at $215,000,000 in the heart of Philadelphia, where the United States mint stands.

The Chautauquan movement is extending throughout Illinois. Next year there will be twenty gatherings of this nature in the State, twice as many as this year. Lincoln, Decatur, Hoopeston, Jacksonville and DeKalb are preparing to hold their first gathering of the kind.

Four young women hastening from their homes for night duty at their place of employment became victims of a grade crossing accident in Chicago, and as a result one lost her life, while another was so badly maimed that she will die. The other two were also injured, but not seriously. The accident occurred at the Thirty-first street crossing of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

With her mind tortured with the gruesome find made by her husband, William Hoffman, who lives on the Bastin farm in Rock Island County, Mrs. Hoffman declares she will never return to her home again, and as a result indications are that the home of Henry Bastin, multi-murderer, who killed eight men during a period of a few years and buried the remains about the premises, will soon be lonely and deserted. Mr. Hoffman says he will also leave the Bastin farm and seek a home amid more pleasant surroundings.

On the first ballot in the Circuit Court at Moline the grand jury acquitted the four Moline men held for the death of Charles Minne, who was killed Sept. 20 in a fight after legal hours in the rear of a saloon. The men on trial were William Evans, Herman H. H. Blohm, William R. Carlson and Paul Lohrmann. They were charged with having waylaid Minne and having struck him so that he died the day after. The defense claimed that the blows were in self-defense, the dead man and his friends having been the aggressors.

Park Side place, one of Elgin's principal summer resorts, was leveled to the ground by fire, entailing a loss of $5,000. For half an hour, before the arrival of the fire department, 500 boys who had been skating on the lakes at Lord's Park, within a quarter of a mile distance, fought the fire with snowballs and although they did not succeed in extinguishing the blaze, nevertheless they kept it under control sufficiently to save the adjoining buildings. Fire Chief John Geddes, in making the run, was thrown from his cart and injured.

Harvey D. Cromwell, aged 19 years, of Clay City, Ind., who taught school near Perth, Ind., and disappeared Dec. 16 with only a few dollars in his possession, is still missing. He was traced to Terre Haute, and then to Mattoon, registering at a hotel under his correct name and address. Since then search of every city and town within a radius of fifty miles has been unavailing. It is learned that a youth answering to the missing boy's description was last seen with a party of tramps. Cromwell is supposed to be deranged by a recent illness.

The marriage of Barnett T. Morrow and Miss Rose Ellen Graham of Grand View is the unexpected sequel of a breach of promise case in which Miss Graham was awarded $5,000 damages against her present husband two weeks before. Miss Graham and Morrow were engaged to marry last June. The young woman prepared her trousseau and Morrow went to Oklahoma. Three months later when he returned he still refused to wed her. She sued him for $5,000 damages in the Edgar County Circuit Court and won the case. Friends secured the reconciliation.

Several hundred passengers on the Southwestern limited, a fast Big Four train, had an escape from death that was little short of miraculous. They owe their lives to Engineer William White, whose presence of mind averted disaster. While running at a speed of sixty miles an hour near Kansas, White saw on the track ahead a herd of 200 cattle. To stop the train in time was impossible, so he pulled the throttle wide open. The momentum of the train enabled it to plow its way through the herd without leaving the track. The pilot and front of the engine and the steps of the eight coaches were torn off, ten animals were killed and the train was covered with blood, but not a passenger was injured.

Gov. Yates has issued a requisition for the extradition of Henry Miller, under arrest at Des Moines and wanted in Belleville to answer a charge of stealing a case of clothing from the Big Four Railroad.

Herbert Rush, 13-year-old son of Postmaster Rush of Brookport, was shot and perhaps fatally injured as the result of holiday festivities. A playmate who was firing a revolver supposed to be loaded with blank cartridges playfully pointed it at the boy. Walter Atwell, another small boy of the same place, was struck in the eye with a Roman candle.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.



Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin has been selected by President Roosevelt to succeed Postmaster General Smith, who resigned. Mr. Payne is a resident of Milwaukee, where he was postmaster for ten years. He has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1880. He is president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company and of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and was receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1893 and 1894.

INSANE INDIANS.

Civilization Spreads Another Grave Malady Among the Red Men.

It is expected that within six months the National Indian Insane Asylum, just completed in Canton, S. D., will be taxed to its utmost capacity. Insanity among the Indians is growing, most cases having resulted from religious fanaticism. They are naturally superstitious and habitually work themselves into frenzies by their ghost dances and other weird ceremonies. As these feeble-minded red men received little care or attention from their relatives or tribesmen, Senator Pettigrew took the matter in hand and after asking for an appropriation of $45,000 in 1899, which was later increased to $60,000, he had plans drawn and immediately commenced construction.

It is a peculiar but significant fact that there was practically no insanity among Indians until their association with the whites. As it is, a very large percentage of cases are found among the half-breeds. This is entirely consistent with the criminal records, which show that the half-breeds, instead of being bettered by the introduction of white blood, seem to rather combine the iniquities of the two races. Even the insanity cases among the full-bloods are shown by their maladies to be the indirect result of the supremacy of the paleface. According to this it is a fact that as civilization grows among the Indians the number of patients will increase.

The structure is a handsome one, even for the government. Pressed brick and white stone were used exclusively and the roofing is of slate. The building is in the form of a Maltese cross, 164 feet long and 144 feet wide in the center and will accommodate about 75 patients. There are now at the national asylum in Washington eight or nine insane Indians, and there is illustrated among these the different types of insanity as well as the degrees of Indian blood among the patients.



NATIONAL INDIAN ASYLUM AT CANTON, S. D.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL.

Judge William R. Day Issues a Statement to the Public.

Judge William R. Day, president of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has issued a statement to the public, concerning the work of the association. In part the statement says:

The McKinley National Memorial Association was organized to afford an opportunity for the people of the United States to express their personal love and devotion to the late President by the erection of a fitting memorial above the grave at Canton, Ohio, where he will finally rest in accord with his own expressed wish.

All banks have been designated depositories for subscriptions. All postmasters will receive and forward moneys and all express companies will issue money orders free of charge and, when necessary, forward money free.

In every case the name and address of the subscriber should be forwarded to the treasurer, Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio, for preservation in the permanent archives of the association, and in order that souvenir certificates may be sent to each.

The National Memorial Association will join with the William McKinley Memorial Arch Association of Washington to erect a national memorial at the capitol of our country to commemorate his services to the nation.

Brief News Items.

A postoffice has been established at Pana, Kan., with Rosa Weber as postmistress.

James B. Coleman, a railroad employe, was found in his bed in Marion, Ohio, frozen to death.

The estate of the late Clem Studebaker of South Bend, Ind., is estimated to be worth about $3,000,000.

One of the largest oil gushers on Spindle Top, in the Beaumont, Texas, district, has just been opened. It is owned by Perry, O. T., capitalists.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, OF GREAT BRITAIN, REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, who is reported to be seriously ill at Marlborough House in London, is now in the fifty-eighth year of her age and has lived a life of unusual health and vigor. She is the second child and the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and was born Dec. 1, 1844. She was married on March 10, 1863, to the Prince of Wales and with him succeeded to the throne on Jan. 22, 1901.

GROWING MACARONI WHEAT.

Great Northwest Equals Italy in Producing This Variety.

Macaroni wheat, as good as that of Italy, has been grown in the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. So successful have been government tests that American manufacturers are offering No. 2 northern prices for wild goose macaroni wheat, which was formerly invariably rejected. It has been the theory of the millers that these wheats contain gluten in too large quantities for making good bread. It is also difficult to mill, because of the hard grain, and its flour has been found gritty and too coarse to compete with that of other wheats.

Macaroni wheats differ radically from the ordinary bread wheats and in the field look more like barley than wheat. The thorough establishment of this industry will do much for the semi-arid plains. A million or more of acres can thus be given to profitable wheat raising which, on account of drought, have heretofore been entirely idle or less profitably employed. The farmers of the West and Northwest are awakening to the importance of this industry and carload lots of macaroni wheat are in demand for seed next year. The official tests showed a yield of one-third to one-half more per acre than any other wheats grown side by side with them, and in 1900, when other wheats were almost a complete failure in the Dakotas, the macaroni varieties produced a good yield of grain of excellent quality.

The section best suited for raising macaroni wheats, according to the government map, begins west of the ninety-fifth meridian and includes North and South Dakota, Nebraska, except extreme eastern part; eastern Colorado, western and central Kansas, western Oklahoma, extreme eastern New Mexico and central and western Texas. The United States imports over 16,000,000 pounds of macaroni annually, at an expense of $800,000.

Judge Darling of Vermont has formally assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

OUR INSULAR NEEDS.

Philippine Commission's Recommendations to Congress in a Nutshell.

The following is a synopsis of the various recommendations made by the Philippine Commission in its annual report to the President:

1. That Congress make appropriations to construct posts and garrisons for the army outside of the towns, so that they shall not be quartered in the towns.

2. That Congress be requested to confirm the legislation of the commission already enacted and provide for a permanent form of government for the islands, to be instituted Jan. 4, 1904, with Filipino representation before Congress.

3. That the commission be authorized to issue bonds to buy up the property of the friars.

4. That an appeal be granted from the Supreme Court of the islands to the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases between the insular government and the Catholic Church in respect to ownership of property.

5. That the new tariff act of the commission be confirmed by congressional enactment, and that Congress reduce by at least 50 per cent the United States duty on tobacco, hemp and other merchandise coming from the Philippine Islands into the United States.

6. That the commission be given power to issue bonds for the city of Manila not exceeding $4,000,000 for improvements in the water supply and sewerage and drainage system.

7. That the commission be given power to grant street railway, electric light, telephone and other municipal franchises.

8. That the commission be given authority to pass a general public land law making provision for the acquisition of homestead rights.

9. That the commission be authorized to continue the present regulation of the cutting of timber.

10. That the commission be authorized to pass a mining law similar to the United States mining laws.

11. That the commission be given power to pass a law for the conducting of legitimate business by corporations.

12. That the commission be given special authority to issue charters to railroads, with power to make donations of land.

13. That Congress enact a general coinage law providing for the gold standard with local silver currency.

14. That Congress enact a general banking law providing for the establishment of national banks in the islands.

15. That Congress authorize the commission to appropriate Spanish and insurrectionary seized funds for school purposes.

16. That Congress provide a sum sufficient to reimburse the insular government for the actual value of the property turned over to the army.

17. That Congress appropriate a sum sufficient to reimburse the insular treasury for certain Spanish gunboats turned over to the navy.

YOUNG MEN WIN IN CHURCH.

Methodists Adopt New Constitution by Required Vote.

The conservative element in the Methodist Episcopal Church has been routed. The younger members have won in the adoption of the new constitution which was before the last general conference, held in Chicago in May, 1900.

At the conference the proposed constitution was referred to the various annual conferences throughout the country. It has been announced that the constitution has been approved by the necessary three-quarters vote. The vote is as follows: Yeas, 8,100; nays, 2,513. The different annual conferences have been voting on the new constitution for a year and a half and the subject has been the principal topic of interest among bishops, clergymen and laymen.

The conservative element, which opposed the new organic law of the church because it provided for the admission of women as delegates to the general conference, made war on the new constitution all along the line, but met with defeat. The vote, however, was exceedingly close at times and the final result seemed in doubt until the ballots had been revised.

The result is interpreted as a victory for the younger and more liberal element in the church. With few exceptions the conferences embracing the large cities voted in favor of the changes proposed. The Southern States and the missionary conferences in China, India, Japan and those in other foreign countries gave large majorities for the new laws. One hundred and twenty-one annual conferences voted on the question, a total of 10,700 ballots being cast by delegates.

The principal changes provided for by the new constitution are in giving women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference, giving laymen's electoral meetings authority to vote on constitutional questions and it changes the vote necessary in the general conference to amend the constitution from three-fourths to two-thirds.

LORD STRATHCONA.

He Is Reported Quite Ill at His Home in England.

Lord Strathcona, who is reported to be quite ill at his home in England, is the British high commissioner for Canada, and is himself a thorough Canadian, although a native of Scotland. He crossed the Atlantic as a boy, and became a clerk in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. He grew up with the new country and became part owner of the Hudson Bay Company and other great financial institutions.



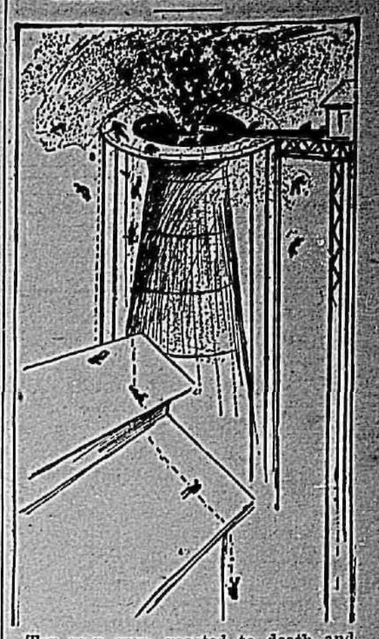
LORD STRATHCONA.

MISSISSIPPI FROZEN OVER.

Solid Stretch of Ice from Cairo to St. Paul, 900 Miles in Length.

The Mississippi river is frozen over. For the first time since February, 1898, there is a coat of ice on the river at St. Louis, which averages about four inches in thickness, but there are many uncertain spots in it, and rivermen consider it extremely dangerous. There is a stretch of solid, smooth ice from Cairo, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn., a distance of over 900 miles.

DEATH IN A BLAST CHIMNEY.



Ten men were roasted to death and four frightfully injured by a gas explosion at the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlins, in Pittsburg, Pa. The men belonged to the night gang, and were employed as fillers, their station being on a small platform at the top of one of the big blast furnaces, 85 feet from the ground. They were just about to quit work, when the accumulation of gas in the furnace exploded, throwing tons of molten metal, slag and cinders over them. Unfortunately the elevator had gone down, and there was no escape for the doomed men from the fiery furnace which surrounded them.

SENATOR DEPEW MARRIED.

Three Separate Ceremonies Necessary to Tie the Knot.

The civil ceremony uniting Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Miss May Palmer was performed at the United States consulate at Nice Friday afternoon, but not until after President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hay, Ambassador Porter and United States Consul Van Buren had united their efforts in removing what for two days had seemed an insurmountable legal obstacle. It seems that Senator Depew went to Nice unprepared with the documentary evidence required by French law in the case of foreigners. To secure this evidence would have necessitated the postponement of the wedding. In the dilemma the Senator appealed to the State Department at Washington, and the matter was arranged as already stated. The bride being a Catholic, there were two religious ceremonies. The first took place at Notre Dame and the second at the Episcopal Church Saturday.



SENATOR DEPEW.

The trouble arose over the requirement that there must be a civil marriage ceremony. So much authenticated information concerning the bridegroom and bride was required by the French code that it would have been impossible to secure the proofs without great loss of time. It was finally decided that the difficulties might be met by having the marriage ceremony in the United States consulate, which is nominally American territory.

ELLA CROPSEY'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery of Young Woman's Disappearance Partly Cleared.

The mystery of the disappearance of Miss Ella Cropsey, who left her home Nov. 20, was partly cleared Friday by the finding by two fishermen of her body in the Pasquotank river, opposite the family residence, at Elizabeth City, N. C.



ELLA CROPSEY.

The disappearance of the young woman attracted much attention. There were many who maintained that Miss Cropsey did not vanish of her own volition, and had no cause, as she seemed to have done, to walk out of her home near midnight, hatless and half shod. Three persons organized a committee which conducted the search of the river, in which its members believed her body was.

They incited her father, Justice Cropsey, to cause the arrest of James Wilcox, the girl's admirer, who visited her on the night she disappeared and who was with her on the veranda of the Cropsey house within an hour of the time when her disappearance became known to her family.

CORNER IN EGGS.

Prices of Hen Product Go Booming All Over the Country.

As a result of the cold weather and a "corner," engineered, it is said, by Chicago packers, New York is threatened with an egg famine. Eggs sold in that market at $10.80 a case, or at the rate of 36 cents a dozen wholesale. For inferior brands dealers demanded 30 and 32 cents a dozen. Egg prices have been 36 cents a dozen in Philadelphia, 34 in Chicago, 31 in St. Louis and 30 in Kansas City.

According to Chicago commission merchants, two packing companies within the last ninety days have acquired and withdrawn from the market 500,000 cases of Western eggs. The result is a "corner" in the visible supply, with its inevitable accompaniments.

"The two packing companies," said a Chicago dealer, "have in cold storage a half million cases, or 15,000,000 dozen eggs, which were purchased at an average price of about 23 cents a dozen. These supplies are held in the storage warehouses as a speculative investment. If the whole lot should be sold now at 35 cents a dozen the 'corner' would yield the holders of the eggs gross profits amounting to $1,800,000."

The County Democracy of Chicago is making arrangements for an excursion through the South February next.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

☞THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A prominent citizen of Washington called at the White House recently with a colored man who had served a term for libel and whom he wished to recommend for appointment. Mr. President do you remember Mr. Blank? he said. Very well. I remember his jail record too, replied the President, in his usual stentorian tone.

The President's check for $10, donated to a church fair, recently sold for $50. A handkerchief Mrs. Rooseveit sent to the Ladies Aid society of a New York town sold at auction for $30.50. If Mr. Roosevelt would contribute a few frayed collars to a rummage sale they would doubtless bring $10 apiece.

Mr. Payne Whitney, the young man who is to marry the daughter of the Secretary of State, is to receive as a wedding present from his uncle, Colonel Payne, a handsome furnished residence in New York and a beautiful ocean going steam yacht. Its good to have a rich uncle.

Some one has remarked that civilizing the Philippines will prove to be a hundred year job. Prehaps it will be but that is all the more reason why we should be at it early and late. Whoso putteth his hand to the plow and looketh back is not worthy of his time.

It seems likely that in the not distant future New York city will cease to be the point of embarkation and debankation of transoceanic passengers. If Montauk becomes the landing place of foreign vessles as now seems probable from six to eight hours time will be saved.

The Chicago judge who imprisoned two newspaper men for criticism of his decision may have gone to far but it is a question if newspapers do not occasionally err in their strictures on judicial acts. Their course is likely to detract from respect due to law.

The department of agriculture recently purchased from a well known seed dealer a bushel of clover seed for $6.00. After taking out the dirt, weed seed, etc. It was found that the price of the genuine clover seed amouted to $96.00 a bushel.

Democratic sympathy for "the little brown men of the Philippines" is particularly touching in view of democratic efforts to exclude from suffrage "the big black men of the south," and without concent of the governed too.

If Emperor William really desires to put a stop to duelling in the army he can acomplish it by making the survivor responsible for damages to his victim's family and relatives. Such a course has proved efficacious in France.

It is to be hoped that Congress will pass the bill changing the date for presidential inaugrations to the third Thursday in April. None but a phneumonia proof president and populace can survive an inaugration on March 4.

Dr. J. W. Seavor, director of the Yale University gymnasium, announces that the lung capacity of the Yale freshman class is higher than ever before, a fact which he attributes to the decrease in the number of smokers.

A London paper recently over stated the age of Miss Hettie Chattell. Miss Chattell brought suit for libel, stating she was an actress and her age had a commercial value. The injury gave her $7,500.

Now that he has become a Cabinet minister, Mr. Henry Payne's well known views in favor of the reduction of Southern congressional representation and one cent postage are of especial interest.

The isthmian canal will cost not less than $180,000,000, of this sum a large amount will go for unskilled labor. Why not use the convicts from the state penetentaries for this purpose?

The little school boy who answered "Santa Claus" to the question who discovered America was simply an example of the average youngster at this season of the year.

Porto Rico has a law against conspiring to raise wages. That might not prove a bad thing if she would only enact another against conspiring to reduce them.

As soon as Senator Hoar gets his anarchist colony established he proposes to turn his attention to lynching with an effort to make it punishable by the federal courts.

The American Federation of Labor has demonstrated its good sense by its rejection of the resolution denouncing the introduction of cigar making machinery.

What has become of Colonel Bryan's prediction that if the republican party was successful, corn would go to ten cents a bushel?

The People Understand.

"It would seem," wistfully remarks Mr. Bryan in comment on the recent elections, "that Republican policies ought to arouse overwhelming opposition among the wealth producers of the country, for surely no man who earns his living can point to any advantage which the Republican party brings or can bring to the masses of the people. But they evidently fail," he plaintively adds, "to appreciate the viciousness of the principles which are at work."

What Mr. Bryan fails to appreciate is the fact that the people can and do understand the advantages that Republican policies bring to them, remarks the Inter Ocean. In order to understand they have but to contrast their present condition with that under which they suffered a few years ago. Then one faction of the Democratic party had paralyzed industry by destroying the confidence of capital in its profit-making powers. As a result hundreds of thousands of artisans were forced into idleness.

For this calamity the Democratic faction, led by Mr. Bryan, proposed a most wonderful remedy. It was nothing less than to cut in two the value of the artisan's wages. The Republican party, however, proposed to continue to pay the artisan in 100-cent dollars, and at the same time to assure his getting them by restoring capital's confidence in the profit-making powers of industry.

The majority of the people understood and approved the Republican party's policies and gave it power. It restored capital's confidence in the future of industry and in the security of investment. It assured labor of employment and that its wages would be paid in currency worth exactly what it professed to be. The result of this restoration of confidence and assurance of justice was speedily seen. The country entered upon an era of prosperity greater and more generally diffused than it had ever before known.

The Republican party did more. It led the nation to victory in war, vindicated its honor, delivered millions long oppressed, and enlarged the boundaries of freedom. Mr. Bryan sought to convince the people that they were going forward, not to glory, but to shame—that expansion of their dominions was not an extension of liberty, but the establishment of slavery—and that their only salvation was to run away from their plain duty and destiny.

Once more the people, in a majority even more overwhelming, approved Republican policies and rejected Mr. Bryan's. Incapable himself of understanding the people, Mr. Bryan now takes refuge in the last argument of the defeated and discredited politician. He wails that the people do not understand, and complains of their stupidity.

Roosevelt's Tact.

The following from a character study of President Roosevelt appears to be well stated:

"The war ended with Roosevelt the one undisputed hero of the conflict so far as the army was concerned. This success made him governor of New York in spite of Platt, and nominated him for vice president in spite of himself. The governship of New York was a supreme test. Since the days of Cornell the Republicans had not elected a governor who did things. Even the respectable administration of Mr. Morton had been negative and colorless. It was known that the Roosevelt administration would not be colorless, but there were many who believed in spite of their hopes that it would spell failure. 'Platt and Roosevelt cannot work together,' said the wise head. 'Before a month hostilities will be open and the party will be virtually destroyed.' Roosevelt neither broke with Platt nor knuckled to him. Platt had more wisdom than some bosses and Roosevelt had a double supply of common sense, a quality generally minus in the makeup of the average man who fights bossism. He did not seek to humiliate Platt, but he had his way in all essential matters. Platt did not like it, but since his pride had been spared, he adopted no wrecking tactics, and the instrument through which all good must be worked out in our country—the party organization—was saved to usefulness. It is seldom either wise or heroic to employ the tactics of blind Sampson."—Decatur Herald.

Dr. Hirsch, who resigned from the state board of charities without attending a meeting, gave as his reason for so doing that the governor was injecting politics into the state institutions. Since his resignation, incited and encouraged by the conspirators against the state administration, he makes specific charges against the institutions, one of which is that "none of the state institutions will buy bread from any but a Republican baker." This very serious (?) charge is immediately made the subject of a leading editorial in the Chicago Tribune, nearly a column in length, in which the governor is blamed for the whole thing. The absurdity of the position of both Rabbi Hirsch and the Tribune is made apparent, when several papers in the state, in commenting thereon calls attention to the fact that none of the institutions in the state buy a loaf of bread, every institution on the contrary, making its own bread.—Virginia Gazette.

Republicans should be very slow to take up that gaudy old Democratic fraud of tariff reform. It would please our friends, the enemy, mightily to have the Republicans start something which they could use as a peg on which to hang an issue in the next campaign.—Paris Beacon.

The Democratic papers have the Republican party continually split up and in a free for all fight. Yet, it is strange to see how the party on election days come up and tumble the Democratic party into the ditch and win out.—Thompsonville Tribune.

The Democratic party is in the middle of a very bad fix. It wants to drop free silver, but can't do so without acknowledging that it cares more for the office than for what it has twice declared to be Jeffersonian principles.—Paris Globe.

The paramount issue in the camp of the Democratic leaders is, how to get away from Bryanism.—Benton Republican.

FALL AND WINTER COSTUMES.

Jack Frost is with us again. Flaming announcements of his intended visit have long been spread broadcast over the land by his indefatigable advance agents, the dry goods merchants and the dressmakers. Not theirs the fault if we are not in proper apparel to bid the new comer welcome. His arrival has been duly chronicled in the world of fashion. The shop windows now display rich furs and velvets instead of the glad array of chiffons and laces which have long delighted our eyes. Reluctantly we close the door on that pleasant guest, Autumn, and turn with awakening interest to find garments suitable for the reception of this rather rude visitor, who indeed, hastens our movements by sundry cool whispers and stinging slaps.

The very busiest and liveliest places in all the world at present, from the average woman's point of view, are the dry-goods establishment, the dressmakers, the milliner's, and the tailor's. The impression gained from a tour through the shopping district is that exceptionally rich fabrics are to be worn this winter and that excessive ornamentation on plain materials is the rule. Boleros die hard, although not the newest thing they still seem to be popular. Various modifications of this style are to be found on many of the new gowns. The short basque added below the belt is much liked on some bodices, occasionally this is lengthened nearly to the knee, being curved away from the front somewhat like a man's dress coat.



Fall Costume of Violet Cheviot and Panne Velvet.
From S. Paull, 127 East 57th Street, N. Y.

Plain colors in materials are generally preferred, owing to the elaborate trimming used which needs a single toned background. Black is extremely popular perhaps never more so than at present. Combinations in black and white are seen in all manner of costumes. Green is making a decided bid for favor, while dull browns and reds are always winter favorites. Sapphire blue is another popular shade, also automobile red. This neat little fall costume of violet cheviot is elaborately stiched and trimmed with incertions of violet Panne velvet, hand embroinered. Corticelli silk is used for the stiching and embroidery. The Eton coat is made with broad turnover collar and revers of Panne velvet covered with stiching and embroidery A novel idea is the closing of the Eton by a vest of embroidered Panne extending only half way up the front by means of this fastening the Eton fits snugly and is made warmer for winter wear.

One of the new models is the fall coat of violet Venetian cloth with revers of white broadcloth, the revers and body of the coat are ornamented with a scroll palm leaf design cut into the



Fall Coat of Violet Venetian Cloth.
Courtesy of Huss, Thoesen & Manley, N. Y.

cloth with incertions of blue and copper colored Persian cloth set underneath and embroidered to the coat with Corticelli embroidery silk in Persian colors. The coat is made single breasted and is cut in scallops down the front being fastened with turquoise and copper buttons. The high close collar is also embroidered and ornamented with fancy buttons.

Go'd Producing Areas.

Of the five great gold-producing areas, Russia alone remains unprogressive, while the United States and Canada have doubled their product in the last 20 years.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

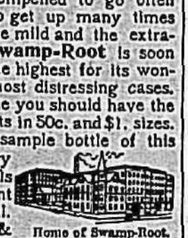
Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

KINGDOM OF TONGA

Is Probably the Smallest Recognized Nation.

It is almost impossible to state with absolute certainty which is the smallest kingdom of the world, for in the savage and semi-civilized portions of the earth there are a number of small communities whose rulers style themselves kings. In Europe, Belgium is the smallest independent kingdom, its area being 11,373 square miles. Montenegro is smaller, with an area of 3,630 square miles and Monaco is smaller still, for its area is only eight square miles, but the two latter are principalities. Monaco is surrounded by the territory of France, except on one side, where it is bounded by the Mediterranean sea. Although small in area it has a population of $1,350. Its principal city is Monte Carlo, the greatest gambling place in the world. In Italy near Rimini on the Adriatic is a small republic, San Marino, with an area of 33 square miles, and in the Pyrenees between Spain and France there is another miniature republic, Andora, with an area of 175 square miles. Probably the smallest kingdom in the world generally recognized by the Great Powers is the Kingdom of Tonga, comprising three groups of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The area of the kingdom is 374 square miles. Its ruler is King George II., born in 1874, who succeeded to the throne in 1893. The annual revenue of the kingdom is about $130,000. The inhabitants are Christians and most of them can speak the English language.—Montreal Herald and Star.

Different Kinds of Ivory.

To-day nothing but elephant ivory is used in fine carving. In the past there was walrus, narwhal, nylghau and mammoth. Tusks, vary from ten feet long, weighing 200 pounds, to smaller ones, and the price is about $6 a pound. Narwhal ivory is unlimited in supply, owing to the discovery of large quantities in the arctic regions, where for untold years it has been preserved in the ice. It is of no use for fine ivory carving, but is used in all inferior types of work, such as low-priced umbrellas and stick handles, cheap chessmen, frames, etc.

Food Prices Higher.

The cost of living in New York city is said to be higher this year than ever before. Everything that could go up, except house rent, has gone up from 30 to 50 per cent. The price of meat is higher than it has been in ten years. The prices of other commodities of general use in every household have increased gradually during the last five years and a comparison of wholesale and retail prices of to-day with those of 1897 shows an increase that is startling. The only articles in a long list that have cheapened are coffee and flour.

Profits in Attar of Roses.

One of the most profitable products of Bulgaria is the oil or attar of roses, which amounts to more than 1,000,000 annually. The town of Shipka, where was fought the decisive battle of the Turko-Russian war, on the 7th of July, 1877, is the center of the rose gardens.

King Edward's Exclusiveness.

Like King Edward, King Victor Emmanuel is engaged in a very radical weeding out of the invitation list of his court. In the days of King Humbert almost anybody could secure an invitation to court balls, especially if a foreigner, and the guests as a general rule numbered 3,000 or 4,000.

The Wisconsin Central Railway

Maintains a daily train service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth, reaching Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Marsfield, Hurley, Ironwood and Bessmer as well as the principal points of Wisconsin enroute. Connections with roads, running South, East, West and North, are made at terminal points. Pullman Sleepers are attached to all night trains and meals are served A LaCarte. Any agent of the Wisconsin Ry. will be pleased to give you further information, furnish tickets and reserve sleeping car accommodations.

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Ag't,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Pre-Inventory Clearing Sale

Our store never witnessed such a tremendous and successful X-mas trade. With all our new and added facilities and with 25 people to serve you, we were still unable to take care of the great throng that daily crowded our store. Any mistakes that were made during the great rush we will do our best now to correct.

Remnants

Of course the remnants are the natural result of such great selling These short lengths are the remainder of goods that were your choice of our stock while at its best. These remnants that are left go now

at ridiculously low prices.

to clear our stocks before the inventory.

G. R. LYON & SONS.
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THE OLDEST AND Most Reliable Liquid IN THE MARKET.
.....A FAST SELLER..
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.....RELIABLE.....
.....CLEAN.....
.....SMOKELESS.....
.....ODORLESS.....
.....WATERPROOF.....
.....BRILLIANT.....
.....DURABLE.....
We Lead. Others Follow
Ask Your Jobber for "A. B."
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T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

MISS LELIA WILLIAMS,
Graduate of
Chicago Musical College,
will accept a limited number of pupils
Vocal : or : Piano : Instruction
Antioch, Ill.

New Harness Store!

Having opened a Harness and Saddlery Store in Antioch we wise to inform the people of the surrounding country that we can do their

REPAIRING at Reasonable Prices.

Your Horse would appreciate one of those Warm Woolen Blankets, as you would one of our
Fine Hand-made Harnesses

We have a fine assortment of Single and Double Harness which we are selling RIGHT.

CALL and see what we have and how reasonable we are selling

Our place of business is in the VAN PATTEN Building.

T. J. WEBB, Antioch, Ill.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Calls attended to at all hours, both in city and country.
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Antioch, - Illinois.

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has Money To Loan
on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest Inquire BANK OF ANTIOCH.
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Physician and Surgeon,
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ELECTRICITY OF ALL KINDS.
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Licensed Embalmer

Newspaper Accounts of Rebellion.

After forty years of incessant toil Thomas S. Townsend has placed in the library of Columbia University 131 volumes, containing nearly 100,000 pages, of the newspaper and magazine accounts of the war of the rebellion from beginning to end. It is a work to which Mr. Townsend has practically dedicated his life, and its value to history is almost priceless.

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Prescriptions

Cough Syrups, and all kinds of Patent Medicines

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Compounded

Medicated Soaps, Face and Skin Lotions and Salves

Choice Cigars Tobacco, Pipes, at the right Price.

Special GROCERY Offers
FOR JANUARY.

Corn Starch, one pound size	5c	Peaches, choicest dried peaches, lb	10c
Soda, one package	5c	Fancy Dates, Hallowee dates, per lb	7c
Rice, very choice—one pound	7c	Soap, 10 bars good laundry soap	25c
Catsup, pint bottle of Snyder's	10c	American Family Soap, 10 bars for	45c
Currants, fancy re-cleaned—per lb	10c	Brooms, best one in the house	25c
Raisins, fancy seeded—per lb	10c	Oranges, fancy sweet budded, doz	18c
Peas, early June—per can	10c	Coffee, 7 lbs, splendid quality	$1.00
Sweet Corn, 3 cans 25c, single can	10c	Winchester Pig Pork, per pound	11c
Salmon, 20-ounce can for	15c	Winchester Bacon per pound	14c
Syrup, very fine and light, gal	30c	California Hams, per pound	11c
White Fish, 10-pound kit for	65c	Lard in bulk, per pound	13c
Prunes, 5 pounds of nice ones for	25c	Cotolene in bulk, per pound	10c
Fine Figs, 4 pounds of California Figs	25c	Dried Beef, per lb	20c

THAYER & VICKERS, Antioch, Ills.



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My offer to sell you the SAME goods at the SAME money, and in most cases pay the freight, as Montgomery Ward & Co. do.

Oak Book Cases and Writing Desks	$9.50
Kitchen Chairs, each	55
Breakfast Tables	2.85
Cane Seat Dining Chair, per set	4.50
Elegant Oak Easele, only	1.00
Very fine, durable Couches	9.00

You can buy Better Goods of me for the same money than you can in Chicago.

J. C. JAMES, Jr.

Dr. George Doerbecker,
DENTIST,

Opp. First National Bank,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

For Nine Years

THE College of Commerce

has been preparing young men and women for business positions... Scores of its students are now occupying positions of trust.

WINTER TERM OPENS
MONDAY, JANUARY SIXTH, 1902.

OTIS L. TRENARY, Prin.,
Kenosha, Wis.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Illinois, Lake County, } ss — County Court of Lake County, February Term, A. D. 1902.

In the matter of the petition of Charles Pullen, Administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, of the estate of Alise French, deceased vs Hannah Leworthy, et al. — Petition to sell real estate to pay debts

Affidavit of the non-residence of Hannah Leworthy, Benjamin French, German French, Alice Evans, Martha Emmons, and that James French is out of the state, and that his residence and post office address is unknown and cannot on due and careful inquiry be learned, having been filed in the office of the clerk of the county court of said Lake County.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendants, Hannah Leworthy, Benjamin French, German French, Alice Evans, Martha Emmons and James French, that the above named petitioner heretofore filed his petition for the sale of real estate of the estate of Alise French deceased, to pay debts, in the County Court of said Lake County, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against the above named defendants returnable on the first day of the term of the County Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1902, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

ALBERT L. HENDEE, Clerk.

R. W. Coon, Solicitor for Petitioner.
Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 30, 1901. 18w4

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ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA.

Mrs. James King was a Chicago visitor Monday.

Mr. Yonkin spent last week in the city with friends.

Lyle Miller spent a few days at home Christmas week.

Rev. Hay returned Saturday from his visit to Jacksonville.

Mrs. F. L. Wright and Mrs. Ed. Ames visited Tuesday at M. Kapple's.

Mrs. Nicoll and daughter spent the holidays with relatives near Chicago.

The Ladie's Aid society meet today, Thursday, with Mrs. J. G. Rowling.

Mrs. Wm. Fairman is entertaining her sister Mrs. Ross, from Southern Illinois.

Misses Mabel and Martha Richards spent a few days last week with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Frank Jones and nephew, Willie Cassman have been visiting relatives in Evanston,

Mrs. J. G. Rowling and Mrs. E. Kerr transacted business in the city the last of the week.

Mrs. M. S. Miller and Mrs. Dalrymple are enjoying a visit from their sister from the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable have returned from Gurnee where they have been visiting relatives.

Virginia Gravit, of Chicago, and Georgia Kapple of Grayslake, have been visiting friends and relatives here recently.

John Pettijohn of Waterford. Wis. is the guest of his sister, Mrs. James Kerr and family during his Christmas vacation.

Work was begun for Knickerbocker Ice Co. putting in ice Monday, most of the smaller ice houses of the farmers are now filled.

Gertrude Miller and Florence Watson are at home during the holidays, enjoying a short rest from their school duties at Waukegan and Rochester respectively.

Jay Miller and Miss Myrtle Neff were quietly married at Millburn, Tuesday, Dec. 24, and then departed for Racine to spend a short time. We extend congratulations to the happy couple.

Miss Florence Watson entertained a party of young friends at her home Tuesday evening to watch the old year out and the new year in. It is needless to say they had a splendid time.

$10 reward is offered for a pocket-book lost at or near Lake Villa depot containing $35 in gold, in a kid mitten, leave pocket-book and contents at Lake Villa post-office and receive the reward. Mrs. J. King.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Davees have gone to Freeport, Ill.

Mr. Daily is entertaining a sister from Downers Grove.

Rev. Stevens is entertaining his brother from Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Decker has been entertaining his brother the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker, of Downers Grove are visiting relatives here.

D. G. White and family visited his parents at Loon Lake on New Years day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman spent New Years day with friends at Wheeling.

Herbert Doolittle and family visited relatives and friends here the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Higley returned home Saturday from their trip to Salt Lake City and other points.

There was a strike at the Armour ice house the last of the week, about 35 of the men went back to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shepardson, of Lake Villa have moved in the upper rooms of Mrs. Sadie Mead's new home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emmons have been entertaining friends from Wisconsin, also Mr. Emmons's father from Antioch.

The Church Aid society will meet with Mrs. Euclid Hendee on Wednesday afternoon Jan. 8. Visitors welcome.

The entertainment at watch-night meeting, given by the M. E. Sunday school and others on New Years eve, was well attended and a good program rendered.

W. Strow and daughter Florence, of Waukegan, called on friends here Sunday and Monday, they in company with Mr. and Mrs. Griffen and family will leave for Buffalo this week, where they will make their future home, and engage in business manufacturing caskets.

The funeral of Hugh H. Neville, who took his own life at his home on Thursday a. m., Dec. 26, was very largely attended, the church being filled with sorrowing friends. Mr. Neville's death was a severe shock to the community as he was a man of good habits, loved and respected by all who knew him. He was laid to rest in the Wauconda cemetery, that village being his boyhood home. He leaves to mourn his loss a wife, son Ray and little daughter, Lemoin, besides his parents, one brother, Everette Neville, of this place, and two sisters, and other relatives who have the sincere sympathy of ther many friends.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mrs. Yule spent her Christmas in Waukegan.

Ernest White is home from school for the holidays.

James Pollock was a Milwaukee visitor last week.

Ralph and Arthur Spafford were home for Christmas.

E. A. Martin and Mrs. John A. Strang were Waukegan visitors Monday.

Mrs. Norman Adams and daughters returned to Chicago Saturday.

Miss Kitty Vandere, of Chicago, has been visiting friends here the past week.

The creamery company, Robert L. Strang and W. F. Wentworth, had their ice house filled last week.

The church was crowded Thursday evening for the children's Christmas tree. The entertainment was good and all went home happy.

The annual meeting of the Millburn Insurance Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in Millburn Saturday, Jan. 11, 1902.

Mrs. Robert L. Strang, Mrs. W. F. Wentworth, Miss Jessie Strang, Miss Carrie Bater, Rev. George Mitchell were in Chicago Christmas night to hear the Oratorio of the Messiah given by the Apollo Musical Club at the Auditorium.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Ed. Shotliff was in Kenosha on business Saturday last.

Miss Mame Bacon was a Kenosha visitor Monday of this week.

W. R. Numer was in Chicago on business Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Turner spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Cornwell, at Salem.

Miss Gracie Ellis spent the latter part of last week with relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothlemy, of Alden, Ill., spent Sunday with their son, A. H. Bothlemy.

Miss Emma Castle spent a couple of days last week with Miss Addie Barter, Pleasant Prairie.

Mrs. Lewis, of Milwaukee, spent the latter part of last week with her sister, Mrs. Burroughs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watkins and Miss Nettie Murdock were Kenosha visitors Tuesday of this week.

Edward Dixon, of Kenosha, spent Thursday and Friday of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and family, of Racine, spent Thursday and Friday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Pike.

Charles Lacey and Mrs. Hattie Porter, of Chicago, visited their sister, Mrs. Florence Ellis, Wednesday of last week.

Misses Bessie and Myra Whitcher, of Kenosha, spent the fore part of this week with friends and relatives in our village.

Miss Nina Dixon and Mr. Joe Steinback, of Pleasant Prairie, were married Thursday of last week at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dixon. They will live at Pleasant Prairie where Mr. Steinback is employed in the powder mills.

ROLLINS, ILL.

A strike occured at the Round Lake ice house on Saturday.

J. Turner and family visited at O. Hook's on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Sheldon and O. Hook are on the sick list.

Walter Stickles will occupy the Will Edwards farm the comming year.

O. Hook, H. Edwards and Will Cremin finished filling their ice houses the past week.

English Capital in Russia.

English companies are taking a very important part in the management of Russian industries. According to a late Russian publication forty-five different British corporations are thus engaged, mainly in southern Russia. Of these sixteen operate in the petroleum industry, eight in coal, iron and steel production, twelve are developing mines yielding metals and precious stones and the remaining nine are engaged in textile industries, bicycle making and general construction work.

Quinine Eaten as Food.

In numerous localities throughout the world quinine is eaten as regularly as food. Men and women pour it into the palm of the hand and toss it down their throats. Quinine is sold at every rural postoffice in India at the rate of five grains for a farthing. That is ten cents for a grain, or 48 cents an ounce, retail. In Bengal alone 1,440,000 five-grain packets are sold annually.

Hospital for Poor Consumptives.

Ontario will soon have a hospital for poor consumptives. A Mr. Massey bequeathed the site of the institution and $30,000 toward the building and furnishing fund. The Grand Trunk railway will carry patients to the hospital free of charge.

Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MAC LEAN
Prescription Druggist

Wall Paper,
Drugs,
Drug Sundries
Candies,
Cigars,
Ice Cream
Soda,
Choice
Perfumes.

CHANGE IN DISCIPLINE.

Brutal Punishments Inflicted in Navy Only Forty Years Ago.

"John Murphy, seaman, disobedience of orders; mutinous conduct. Guilty of charges and specifications. Sentenced by the fourt to forfeit all pay and subsistence now due him, to be reduced to the rate of third-class boy, to suffer one month's solitary confinement in double iron on bread and water, then to be branded with the letter M one inch long on the right shoulder, then to carry a six-inch hollow shot attached by a chain to his waist for the remainder of his term of enlistment (during this time he will be confined to small limits on board ship); to be placed in solitary confinement in any navy yard at which the United States ship Portsmouth may arrive when her cruise is at an end. At the end of his term of enlistment to be dishonorably discharged from the naval service, and a descriptive list of his person and the marks thereon to be sent to every naval rendezvous in the United States." This was the sentence imposed upon a seaman in the American navy in 1860. The lash had been abolished, but the branding iron was still in force, and discipline was only maintained by the most brutal punishments. An examination of the court-martial records of the first quarter of the last century shows that the bo'sun's mates had no sinecures on some ships; on many vessels the sound of the cat falling on bared backs was heard continuously, and justice was never tempered with mercy. It appears almost incredible that a man could receive 300 lashes from the cat-o'-nine tails and survive the awful punishment, yet that it was not an exceptional sentence is shown by the frequency with which it was inflicted.—A. Maurice Low in Harper's Weekly.

Russian Women Smoke.

In Russia smoking is so general among women that smoking compartments for the use of women passengers are provided in the trains, by order of the czar's minister of the interior. In Russia the majority of married women smoke cigarettes and the habit now obtains so much among spinsters also that smoking carriages for women are as necessary in that country as they are for men.

Divers' Limitations.

Submarine divers have not yet succeeded in reaching 200 feet below the surface with all the advantage of armor, air supply and weights to sink them. The effort has been made to reach a wreck in 240 feet of water. The accounts state that at 120 feet the diver began to experience serious trouble. At 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and was hauled up. Divers cannot work much below 100 feet.

Edison's Smoking Habit.

Edison, when he is deeply absorbed in work, consumes about twenty cigars a day; when he is less active mentally, about ten. They are always strong cigars. The inventor says that this excessive smoking has never, so far as he can discover, done him any harm. His family has been one of smokers, his grandfather, who lived to be 103, having been an inveterate smoker and chewer of tobacco as well.

Origin of World's Alphabets.

Prof. J. C. Clark of Upper Alton, Ill., has sent to the Smithsonian Institution a unique volume, in which is compiled the alphabets of the world, so tabulated as to show the origin of all of them in the Egyptian hieroglyphics and to exhibit the development of each from its earliest to its latest forms.

The Popular White Skirt.

While the black separate skirt is quite out of date, the white separate skirt is just the thing worn with waists of the faded pinks and blues, white and biscuit colors now in vogue. The point to be observed is the blending of the one into the other. In this way it is possible to have a variety of evening effects with but slight expense. Such a costume can be worn on all dress occasions where a very elaborate toilet is not necessary.

Large Families at Bessinger.

Bessinger, Fla., seems to be an ideal place for the raising of large families. It is only a frontier settlement as yet, lying in the heart of the great inland prairie, but there is no danger of the population diminishing. Among the families living there are six whose children aggregate seventy-one in number—thirty-two boys and thirty-nine girls. Bessinger challenges any place of equal size in the state to match these domestic figures.

Contrasting the Rhodes Brothers.

Colonel Frank Rhodes, D. S. O. ("Distinguished Service Order"), is the antithesis of his more famous brother. Cecil is bulky, "shauchling," domineering, wears clothes only to keep himself warm and scorns the social graces. Frank is spare, well knit, suave, the pride of his tailor and a ladies' man to his manicured finger tips, though at the same time a good all-round sportsman, which Cecil is not.

Bathing Dolls.

There are many bathing dolls this year, real little tub dolls, and ever so many things in the doll world run to bath-tubs and bathing arrangements. The bathing dolls are of celluloid and of Parian and are made with the idea that they will take frequent baths. They cost all prices, from 10 cents to $3.50, and the elaborate batning outfit will cost more than that.—New York Times.

Collection of 1,500 Pitchers.

A Newark (N. J.) woman has a collection of 1,500 pitchers, no two of which are alike. They are of every shape and color under the sun, and have been picked up in all the odd nooks and corners of the world. One of them was obtained at the little store that Dickens immortalized as "the old curiosity shop." The whole 1,500 are on exhibition in the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society.

New York's Underground Life.

By the time trains are running to Harlem in twelve minutes there will be scores of underground restaurants connecting with the railway stations. And it is not improbable that we shall have subterranean theaters and opera houses, as well as smoking-rooms and cafes. There is to be a great deal of life below stairs when John B. McDonald completes his job.—New York Press.

The Swiss Teach Democracy.

The Swiss girl is taught to be humble and practical from the moment when, at the age of 4, she enters the infants' school, until at 18, when she returns finished from pension. There is absolutely no difference between the treatment of the masses and the classes. They sit together at school, are taught the same subjects by the same masters, receive the same punishment and the same praise.

American Salmon-Canners' Advantages.

The enormity of our salmon output this year has played havoc with the British fisheries, for in Canada the law does not permit the use of traps. In Washington and Oregon traps are used, so that the American fisheries are able to furnish salmon to the Canadian canneries for 2 and 3 cents a fish, where the canneries used to pay the Canadians from 10 to 15 cents.

The Very Low Coil.

Now that the hair is dressed low again, it is waved and sometimes parted slightly on the left side of the head, or else drawn evenly and loosely from the face into a coil that may be worn as low as desired. With evening bodices, the coil with ultra-fashionable women is extremely low, like the Langtry coiffure of other days.

The Original Shrew.

The shrew was originally the shrew mouse, which, when her young were helpless, would fight desperately in their defense, and so well known was the courage of this little animal, which would even go out of its way to seek an enemy at times when the nest needed protection, that the word became applied to a woman who was ever ready to seek a quarrel.

Mountain of Rich Iron.

On the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley, California, is a mountain of rich iron ore containing above the surface, according to experts, 2,500,000 tons of iron ore, which lies in broad veins 300 to 500 feet wide. It is 63.3 iron, almost as rich as the richest Lake Superior ores.

A Culinary Note.

Cannibal King's Chamberlain—Your highness, this missionary hopes you will spare him. He claims he is a great cook, and a genius at making up new dainties out of his head. Cannibal King—You inform him I intend having some soup made out of his head, this noon.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Tall Hat Induces Baldness.

A London writer claims that the tall hat induces baldness and creates a liability to insanity. Baldness, which is so universal in what are called the upper classes, in contrast to the hair-covered scalp of the poorer, is mainly due to the tall hat.

NORA'S TEST

From Darkness To Light

BY MARY CECIL HAY

CHAPTER XIII.—(Continued.)

But Corr saw only that it had done the deadly work he had meant it to do, and that the man who had been writing had fallen forward on the table now, and was utterly still—as no human form could be if life, however feeble, were not extinct.

"Dead enough!" muttered Shan, creeping backward into the darkness, but keeping his gaze to the last upon the work which he had done so skillfully and effectually. "We shall have no more of his——"

A sudden start and turn, as—in a lightning flash—he became aware that he was not alone in the confederate darkness. A sudden wrench as he felt a touch upon him, and instinctively tried to shake it off in dread; and the next instant he was pinioned, and half a dozen men stood watching that wild stare of his into the face of Mr. Poynz, who had been the first to seize the murderer, and was now standing before him in the full light.

"Mr. Poynz," shouted the lawyer from the open lighted doorway, as the armed constabulary marched their prisoner down the avenue, "he ought to have come in first to see his victim. Shall the officers bring him back?"

"No," said Mark, coming up to the door, and wondering much at the strange exultancy in Mr. Doyle's tone, which seemed to him untimely.

"But he ought," the lawyer went on, his voice raised as if he would like it to travel as far as possible. "By all means he should have seen his victim—shot through the heart. A man likes to bring down his game fairly, and always likes to see how dead it falls. Besides that"—the old gentleman's excitement increased now with every word—"his bullet has done further mischief, which I would like him to see. By Jove! his face would have been a study, the rascal, when he saw what good he had done us all, instead of harm. I long to show him how the bullet, which was to have brought down the owner of Travecre, after passing easily through our straw contrivance, sped on its kindly way, and revealed to us the hidden fortune of old Col. St. George. You look fairly incredulous, sir, as Englishmen always do over everything, but by all the saints in Ireland, it's true!"

The Vicar of Kilver had rarely been roused to a state of excitement; but on the morning after the chance discovery of old Col. St. George's hidden wealth, his calm and patient little wife caught herself watching him in mute astonishment, as he paced restlessly about the breakfast room, giving no order for the bell to be rung for prayers, though it was nearly an hour beyond the usual time.

"Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Pennington, a little amused by this conduct, "the girls will not come in until they hear the bell. Nora has been out for hours, I hear, and when Celia finds her, they will probably loiter together until they are summoned."

"All in good time," the vicar returned. "Doyle will come down presently. He warned us he should sleep late after such a night. Did you notice, my dear, what spirits he was in? You may depend that, careful as he was not to show it, his guardianship rested heavily upon him so long as Nora was unprovided for."

"How strange it all was!" observed Mrs. Pennington. "I can hardly believe it even yet."

"Nor can I. And I'm sure Nora cannot."

"Oh, Nora will soon adapt herself to her new position!" said Mrs. Pennington, with a smile. "Call to mind how often she has longed for money, and how little she has ever possessed. The wildest of those old dreams of hers seemed easy of fulfillment to her, I dare say, just in that first hour."

"Possibly," allowed the vicar, reflectively; "yet something else was more dominant in her mind, for I never saw anything more pitiful than her gaze at that ridiculous straw figure, and the shudder that ran through her frame at sight of the spot where the bullet had pierced it."

"It's a pity," observed Mrs. Pennington, in her simple, practical way, "that the shot should have spoiled a coat, but still——"

"But still," said the vicar, interrupting her with a laugh, "it did so much good after spoiling the coat, my dear, that, if I were Nora I should have felt more inclined to preserve the bullet than to turn away from it as she did with such unutterable repugnance. Dear me! dear me!" he continued, "what could have induced old Col. St. George to conceal his savings so effectually?"

"There is no difficulty in answering that," was the prompt and unexpected reply, as Mr. Doyle entered the room through one of the low windows which opened to the garden. "The inherent suspicion of a miser had a lively time of it, you may depend, in the old man's brain at the very last; for, from what I gathered last night, it would be only on the very night before his death that he hid his hoardings so skillfully behind the wainscot that, but for this attempted murder they must have remained there undiscovered till doomsday—or, rather, till the old house fell wholly, as it fell partially, on the night after he had so cleverly effected the concealment."

"But how," inquired Mr. Pennington, "can you tell that he did it on that night, or that he suspected anyone? Whom could he suspect? He had no one about him but those two old servants—both as honest as they are ignorant—and Nora herself."

"He did not suspect either of those," said the lawyer, with a laugh; "but Kitty told us at the time of old Col. St. George's death, if you recollect, just what she repeated last night—that on the night previous to the fall of the chimney, while lying awake in alarm, she heard her old master walk many times backward and forward between his bedroom and the sitting room—where we found the money—and that Dr. Armstrong was staying in the house that night, and had rather a stormy scene with the old man before they separated; especially, I believe, about Nora's going to England. Nora herself told us the rest, and how her grandfather said he had something to confide to her next day."

"Then you think he meant to reveal to Nora the hiding place of what by his will she now inherits?"

"I do, indeed. I believe for some cause—conscience, a grain of real affection for the girl—he had determined she should be rich, and that his pretense of sending her to England was merely to lead Armstrong off the scent, and also entirely to blind Mr. Poynz as to her possessing a penny. That's my conclusion, Pennington, and I've thought these things well over since dawn to-day."

"I'm afraid," said the vicar's wife, speaking rather low and timidly, "that Dr. Armstrong will try now even more than he did at the time of her grandfather's death, to assert his right of guardianship over Nora."

"Then he must fail again even more signally than he failed then," returned Mr. Doyle, promptly. "Until she is of age, I will stick to the task the old man left me. I thought last night how much easier it would be, now she is well provided for; but I declare the conviction has since then dawned upon me that a beautiful, restless girl with wealth at her command will be still harder to manage, and will soon bring my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."

"I am afraid so, indeed," said the vicar, with a laugh. "I suppose to-day you will have the notes and money counted."

"Yes; but we may be pretty sure they are exactly as they are labeled. Each of the fourteen greasy rolls of notes has 'Five hundred pounds' written on the wrapper, and each of the twelve old canvas bags has 'One thousand pounds' written on the paper under the seal. The old man left it as securely as he had held it."

CHAPTER XIV.

Through many hours during that day were Nora's plans discussed at the vicarage; but it seemed as if every proposal must be followed by the recollection of a drawback, and almost more than in the days of her unnoticed childhood did the girl feel her loneliness just then. But no one guessed this and Celia was not the only one who said Nora's sudden access of fortune had evidently put the finishing touch to her happiness. Yet Mrs. Pennington once or twice detected a note of sadness in the pretty voice, and Mr. Poynz caught himself looking now and then into her restless eyes, as if he tried to trace some shadow which lay there below their laughter. Sometimes the girls themselves escaped from these constant debates, and laughed more merrily than they did; or sat upon the uncomfortable green seats, and formed wild plans of future greatness, until they were called in again, perhaps to hear what was Mr. Doyle's last proposal.

And then Nuel Armstrong crossed the room to Nora's side, and told her peremptorily that he must speak to her alone.

"I am going to Rachel Corr's. Will you come part of the way, then?" asked Nora, with a determination to hide from all who were present her involuntary reluctance to have him with her.

She looked back as they passed through the vicarage gate, and returned Celia's smile; but Dr. Armstrong never turned his head. Nor, though he looked straight before him, and had not yet glanced into Nora's face, did he lose the furtive, concentrated expression in his eyes.

So they walked on in silence, until they were nearly half way across the bog. Then Nora, a little amused by being summoned to a conference and never addressed, inquired, rather lazily, if Nuel had said all he meant to say.

"It is not often I demand to speak to you in private now, Nora," he began, his voice as concentrated as his gaze, "but when I do, it is for some purpose, you may be sure."

"Nuel," she said, thoughtfully, "it seems just as if the old time had gone from me to-day—suddenly—forever. I don't know why, but it is so; and I've no words to say of it, even to you, that might hold it back for only one other hour. But perhaps you have."

She stopped and stood leaning against an upright cutting of turf, as if she tried to feel that their conference was over, and to prevent his going further.

"Nora, you recollect that Royle holds a letter of trust given him by your grandfather?"

"Yes."

Bran had laid himself down at her feet, and her hands were linked before her. She stood the very picture of idle content, Nuel thought, as, under the tilted brim of her hat, he saw the happy dreaming of her eyes.

"Nora," he said—and for a moment his hand went out as if he would have drawn her to him as he used to do in that uncherished childhood of hers; but in the next his hand fell, and even his eyes turned from her as he spoke—"did you never feel anxious to know something of your parents?"

She turned from him in unfeigned surprise, for had he not for years always silenced her on the subject?

"Oh, Nuel, I long and long to hear of them! Ever since I can remember my best dream has been to find some one who will tell me of them. You never would; grandpa never would let me even utter in his presence the—the words that other girls say so often. Father! Mother! I have whispered them to myself in the night, or out here alone upon the bog, but no one ever listened if I tried to win a faint, faint memory to hold in my heart. Have I felt anxious to know? you ask. Ah, you could never, never know how anxious! Are you—are you going to tell me now, Nuel?"

"If I knew, I would," he said, the dusky color rising slowly in his face under the longing, questioning glance. "And, as I have long felt that the mystery ought to be traced for you, and you ought to know what your grandfather had no right to keep from you, I am going to do you that service, Nora. No, don't thank me, dear," he added, hurriedly, as he feigned to mistake the sudden question in her eyes; "I will not be thanked for doing a simple duty. When I have done it, you shall thank me as you will, and repay me as your kind and generous heart dictates. No longer than I can help shall you live as you are living now, Nora—under a name to which you have no right. No longer," he reiterated, with slow significance, as she started up with brilliant, flashing eyes.

"What do you mean, Nuel? Speak plainly. I am a little bewildered to-day. What did you say about my name?"

"Nothing against it, my dear," Dr. Armstrong replied, with his stiff smile, "for it was your grandfather's, and, of course, your mother's."

"My father's, you mean," Nora corrected, slowly. But her fingers had grown a little nervous now, and she pushed her hat from her forehead, as if its light weight oppressed her.

"That," said Nuel, pointedly, "is what your grandfather chose that you and every one else should believe; but that was not the truth. Your father's name, for some reason which the old man best understood, was kept secret. Possibly it may have been best to do so; but perhaps there is justice yet to be done to his memory, and I, who love his child so devotedly, will do it. Hush! Don't thank me, darling, till I come to you some day and tell you of your father, bringing you his name, without a stain upon it of dishonor or of—crime."

"What?"

The girl's cry was sharp and sudden, as now, with both hands, she pushed her hair from her temples, and the white fingers clung there as if their hold sustained her.

"Yes," said Nuel, "though Col. St. George died in the fullest confidence that your father's name would disgrace you, Nora, it was perhaps only because he did not love you enough to trouble himself to investigate. That is left for me; and to-day, when I heard that at last the wealth is yours which you so well deserve, I determined that your own name should be yours, too. I determined that I would restore this to my love, and then I should have no wish unsatisfied; for you would be honored in the world, as well as wealthy and happy."

"Perhaps no happier," put in Nora, low and dreamily, as if she uttered the thought unconsciously.

"But you must be happier, dear," said Nuel, meeting her eyes fully for the first time. "Your grandfather's name, of course, is a good and honest name——"

"Yes, he always said so," Nora remarked, quietly, in Dr. Armstrong's inexplicable pause.

"And you shall bear that till I bring you a still higher. If I cannot find it pure and respected, you must be sorry for me, Nora, for I shall feel, even more keenly than you can do, the disappointment for you. Then I shall lay my own name at your feet, and you will take it, and no one will ever hear from me a secret which is ours alone."

"Not mine!" cried the girl, passionately. "No secret that is yours is mine!"

"Then tell the world," rejoined Nuel, icily, "how your grandfather would not let you be known by your father's name, because he thought it disgraced; but that, as you wish and choose to bear it now, you would drag the poor, forgotten, discarded name even to the light of a criminal court."

"That is what—you offered to do."

"What I offer!" cried Nuel, bending to look into her face, with a smile, which she did not attempt to return. "My darling, you know me better than that, even in the moments when you are coldest to me. No; listen a moment, and I will explain what I will do for the one I love so entirely, and have loved so long. You will keep your own name at present, and everyone will love and respect it for your sake. But, as it is not yours—as it is not yours," he repeated, emphatically, while her wide, gray eyes were still upon his face, "by any legal right, I shall spend that time in seeking for you the one which is your rightful inheritance. If it is stainless, you shall bear it proudly then, my darling. If not, you and I will keep the secret well, and go together from the society which always looks so coldly and cruelly on disgrace. Nora, your grandfather never guessed that I should boldly undertake this commission for your sake; but, my darling, he always wished you to trust your fortune to me, and died in the full confidence of your doing so."

"He never said so," Nora interposed, wearily.

"He said so to me often—almost every time I saw him," said Dr. Armstrong, his thin lips closing now and then over the slow lies. "Oh, you will obey him, I know, presently, Nora. I shall not hurry you, dear; I have never hurried you, because I felt so sure your grandfather's wish would be fulfilled, and you would be mine at last. Not"—his breath grew just the least bit labored and uncertain here, but Nora did not notice it—"not because it is impossible for you to marry legally and honorably in the name you bear, but because I shall have given you then the truest possible test of a man's love. Nora, if I resign my practice here, and for the whole summer pursue this one aim, you cannot refuse me my recompense when I succeed. Darling, is not that a fair love test? Could you yourself give any lover a more trying one? Acknowledge, Nora, that the man who would do that must love you beyond measure."

"Yes," said Nora, answering absently. "And could you do less for your father's memory than give yourself to the man who clears his name from all reproach, and gives it to you? Let it be Yes, and then see how eagerly I will go to my task."

"And if—anyone else could fulfill it?" interrogated Nora, her eyes far away, and her voice low and troubled.

"I—well, I will stand the chance," said Dr. Armstrong, with a sudden unaccountable buoyancy. "Who else is likely? Young Foster would blunder and fail in the first attempt. Poynz would not attempt it at all. The very suspicion of any degradation attached to your name would prevent his ever raising his hand to help you or yours, for he is only an indolent, self-engrossed man of the world. What is it, darling? Why did you start?" he asked, adroitly intercepting and misunderstanding Nora's impetuous, scornful dissent. "So let him think you Miss St. George still, and then he will remain your friend as much as he has ever been; though, as I understood from your grandfather, on the night after he had seen Mr. Poynz at Travecre, it is in some way owing to his family that your childhood has been so solitary and hard."

"I will ask Mr. Doyle."

For one second the veins rose like cords in Dr. Armstrong's forehead, and the brows came down over his eyes, as a flash of fear and anger darted from them; but in the next he was laughing a little, and then he answered, in his lightest and easiest tones:

"Ask Doyle, with pleasure, dear, if you choose to make this pitiful subject town talk, and the name of your dead parents a by-word. If you think that is how you can best honor them, ask Doyle, by all means. Ask old Pennington, too; he is even better than Doyle at probing into other men's business, and then laying it open to be piously discussed and ridiculed. Oh! ask them all. Ask Foster; he may not be such a fool as people call him. He may even suggest that his mother protects and pities you, and his sisters bestow their generous patronage on the girl who owns a questionable name. Oh! tell them all—if you think that better than being an equal among them, as you are now."

"I am going on," said Nora. "You have said all now, haven't you? I am going on to Rachel. No, I would rather you didn't come. There is no need to say more to-day; I know it all. I know it as if we had—had stood here for weeks, talking of it all the time. I shall never stand just here again, I hope, as long as I live. Come, Bran."

Blind as he was in his passion for her, Nuel Armstrong was yet too shrewd not to see that he would injure his own cause if he forced his companionship upon her longer; so he bid her good-by quietly, and forebore to add one other word.

(To be continued.)

Overreached Himself.

The outspoken and disagreeable traveller does not always have it his own way. The Railroad Gazette gives an instance in which the rudeness of such a man very quickly wrought his complete discomfiture. The man turned to another passenger, who was sitting by an open window, and said:

"Excuse me, sir, but that open window is very annoying."

"I'm sorry," said the other one, cheerfully, "but I'm afraid you'll have to grin and bear it."

"I wish you'd close it."

"I should like to accommodate you, but I'm afraid I can't."

"Do you refuse to close that window, sir?"

"I certainly do."

"If you don't close it, I will.

"I bet you won't!"

"If I go over there I will."

"I'll give you odds you won't."

"I ask you once more, sir, will you close that window?"

"No, sir, I will not!"

"Then I will, sir!"

The insisting passenger gets on his feet. He looks threatening.

"I'd like to see you do it."

He places his hands on the objectionable window.

"I'll show you whether I will or not, sir!" Then he tugs at the window.

"Why don't you close it?"

The disagreeable passenger gets red in the face.

"It—it appears to be stuck!"

"Of course it is! I tried to close it before your came in."

Mice May Cause Baldness.

A barber had been giving the writer much information about the hair, and then remarked that not long since quite a young man had come into his shop who had lost all his hair. It had come off very suddenly, and for no apparent reason. The barber said: "You have a cat?" "No," he replied, "we have not a cat in the house." "Then you have a terrier that catches mice, and it comes in contact with your head?" "Yes," said the man, "I have; and its favorite seat is on the top of my armchair, close to my head!" The old barber then explained that his sudden baldness was a disease belonging to mice, that could be passed on to human beings by contact with an animal that touched them. Whether there is anything in this or not, I cannot say. —London Spectator.

"Unser Fritz" Too Far Forward.

In the '70's the artist Anton Von Werner was appointed to perpetuate the German imperial proclamation. He first made a sketch to submit to the old Emperor William. In this the various personages were grouped in the same order as during the ceremony at Versailles, William I. standing on a raised platform, with Bismarck at his left, on a lower step, and on his right the crown prince, whom the artist had represented with one foot on the upper level. The Emperor examined the sketch and at once noted the position of the Crown Prince Frederick. He frowned, took his pencil and made a thick, rapid stroke through his son's right leg. "Not yet!" he said.

Traveling Then and Now.

If in 1800 a man had set out on a business tour which required him to visit all American cities of 4,000 population and upward he would have had to go no farther north than Boston and Salem, no farther south than Savannah. Traveling by stage coach and allowing a week to each place he should have made the rounds in four months. The commercial traveler who now sets out to visit all American cities of 4,000 and upward, calculating to give a week to each place upon the average, must expect to be a matter of about twenty-one years on the road.

Schools for Cripples.

The London School Board has opened the first of a series of schools for cripples. The children are taken from their homes to school in ambulances, and afterward taken home by ambulance. The school curriculum includes a substantial midday meal.

Buffalo's "Don't Kick" Club.

A recent addition to good influences is the Don't Kick Club of Buffalo, that already contains some 7,000 listed members. Its fundamental principle is "Better say nothing than speak ill of your fellow men."

MISS SARTORIS ENGAGED AGAIN.



MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS.

Miss Vivian Sartoris, the beautiful granddaughter of Gen. Grant, is said, on high authority, to be now engaged to Morton Nichols of New York. There is a long story in this simple announcement. Miss Vivian Sartoris has been engaged before. She has even been engaged to Morton Nichols before. Although Vivian Sartoris has had an English father and an English training, she has been affectionately appropriated by her mother's country, and has fallen heir to the almost idolatrous devotion which was formerly offered to Gen. Grant's Nellie, the "Daughter of the Nation." She was engaged to Mr. Nichols, who is a member of J. Pierpont Morgan's firm, when she met Archibald Balfour, a fine young Englishman. In a week she had broken her Nichols engagement and had promised to become Mrs. Balfour. Last July the wedding invitations were recalled. Now Mr. Nichols has been restored to the throne in her heart.

WILL PREVENT TYPHOID FEVER.

Prof. Novy of Ann Arbor Discovers a Wonderful Antiseptic.

Prof. F. G. Novy of the University of Michigan has discovered a new disinfectant, which, it is asserted, will prevent all intestinal diseases such as Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever and dysentery. "Benzozone" is the name of the new antiseptic, which its discoverer and others who have seen it tested declare will revolutionize the treatment of certain diseases.

An absolute intestinal disinfectant and antiseptic is the way the new-found preparation is described, and its effects upon five students who submitted to seven days' experimentation have been truly wonderful. The students offered themselves as "subjects" upon whom the experiments might be made. After a week of constant analysis, during which they had nothing to eat and only sterilized milk to drink, the announcement is made unofficially that success attended the trials and a new weapon is given man to combat diseases.

Dr. Novy's "benzozone," it is asserted, does what the healthy system does. It prevents the bodily poisons from developing disease. In time of susceptibility to these diseases it is a substitute for the bodily action and removes the cause of diseases.

OPERATION ON ALGER.

Extreme Measures Taken to Relieve the General.

An operation was performed at Detroit upon Gen. R. A. Alger, who for some time has been suffering from gallstones. The patient bore the ordeal well and rallied from the shock. Fear was felt as to the general's ability to undergo the operation, but the malady had reached such a stage that drastic measures were deemed necessary. His physicians on the day following the operation agreed that he had an even chance to recover. The general was on the operating table an hour and a quarter. Six hundred newsboys contributed to the purchase of a floral tribute to be sent to him. Every Christmas for twenty years Gen. Alger has bought a suit of clothes for every newsboy in Detroit.

IN A NUTSHELL

Dawson advices tell of a great stampede that is going on to Mayo creek, in the Stewart river district.

The jury in the trial of Claude Moore for the murder of C. L. Wiltberger, at Winfield, Kan., found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Holland government has refused the request of Socialist members to take any action in regard to the Boer concentration camps in South Africa.

The immigration restriction bill, which excludes from Australia all persons who cannot speak a European language, has passed the commonwealth senate.

The committee on press and publicity of the World's Fair says that more than 100 national conventions have been secured for St. Louis, to be held during the summer of 1903.

The Supreme Court of the Philippines has decided that Patterson, the English secretary of Sixto Lopez, may be deported. He will be sent from Manila on account of his connection with the insurgents.

Enlisted men in the regular army are not barred from membership in the A. O. U. W. order, according to a ruling just made by Senator George H. Lamb, grand master workman of the Kansas A. O. U. W.

A switch engine, sent out from Wagner, I. T., to help a crippled engine, jumped the track a few miles from that town and killed Engineer J. L. Hutchinson and Brakeman Johnson.

In the trial of Tom Powers and Bert Casey, charged with the murder of William Choate, near Paul's Valley, I. T., the jury disagreed and has been discharged. The trial consumed a week.

The Kansas State Board of Charities rejected all bids for supplying flour to the State institutions for the coming six months on account of the big advance in price over the bids of six months ago.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP



C. L. WELLINGTON.

Senator Wellington of Maryland is having an uncomfortable time of it. His bolt from the Republican party last year and the powwow kicked up by the heartless remark attributed to him when President McKinley was shot have combined to isolate him from his colleagues in the Senate, and he cuts a lonely figure. It has never been definitely established that Wellington said, as reported, that the assassination of the President was "a matter of indifference" to him. He declined to deny or affirm it and Maryland Republicans proceeded to punish him by expelling him from their clubs. Wellington has become a pessimist, and he has pride enough neither to try to justify himself nor to regain the favor he has so completely lost. On the other hand, the Democrats are giving Senator McLaurin the cold shoulder since he began trying to organize a semi-Republican party in South Carolina.

-:—:-

The collection of animals, wild, domestic and foreign, at the White House, is being enlarged almost daily by new arrivals from distant places. The possum and the parrot have now been joined by a game rooster. It is a bantam, and, although diminutive in size, looks capable of winning a championship in the featherweight class if pitted against an adversary of its kind. It is the property of Kermit Roosevelt, to whom it was sent, as was the President's possum, by some admirer in the South. The Roosevelt boys would like to see the rooster fight, but of course the President will not permit an exhibition of this kind in or near the White House. He yielded to Kermit's appeal, however, so far as to have a small coop erected at the south side of the mansion. The possum and the parrot are doing well. The bird is a Brazilian of gorgeus plumage, brought from South America by Charles Page Bryan, the United States minister, and speaks Spanish with fluency.

-:—:-

One of the cloak room stories told in connection with one of President Roosevelt's stag dinners to Congressmen is to this effect: It appears that either intentionally or otherwise the guests invited to the dinner included a dozen or more Senators who are noted for their long speeches whenever they indulge in general debate. During the dinner President Roosevelt led the conversation on to congressional topics and commented freely upon the beauty and effectiveness of short speeches and limited debate. In the middle of one of President Roosevelt's sharpest and most direct pleas for short speeches he was interrupted by the venerable Senator Pettus of Alabama, known in senatorial circles as "Old Confucius," who remarked in his droll way: "Mr. Pres-i-dent, I don't think you set us long-winded fellows a very good example in your first message to Congress." Everyone at the table gathered the point, and for a few moments the laugh was on the President.

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Food adulteration and food frauds in the United States, says a chemist connected with the Agricultural Department, are a national scandal. Some of the States have done what they can to correct the abuses of which everybody has a right to complain, but the strong hand of the national government must be laid on the offenders. It is difficult to get butter that is butter, lard that is lard, coffee that is coffee, vinegar that is vinegar, etc. A man stands a slim chance of getting maple syrup or honey when he buys goods labeled with those alluring names. If a man buys a bottle of horseradish he does not get it, and when he wants to buy a pot of mustard all that he gets is an acid paste compounded of flour or fuller's earth. I might run over the list of foodstuffs. I would not be sure that the market is not stocked with fake steaks and spurious chops.

-:—:-

President Roosevelt has under way an almost complete reorganization of the Treasury Department. Secretary Gage is to retire. His resignation will mean the retirement of the three assistant secretaries, Milton E. Ailes, O. L. Spalding and H. A. Taylor. George R. Bidwell, collector of the port of New York, has been notified that his place will become vacant in the spring and his successor, in the person of N. N. Stranahan of Oswego, has been named. Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser at New York, has already been removed and his place taken by George R. Whitehead. Thomas F. Fitchie, commissioner of immigration at New York and an appointee of Assistant Secretary Taylor, will retire as soon as his successor can be found. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States and former editor and proprietor of the Utica Morning Herald, is expected to retire within a few months.

-:—:-

The reports of the cabinet officers and the heads of bureaus made in conformity with the Senate resolution of Feb. 25, 1901, on the age and compensation of employes of their respective departments, show that there are a considerable number of elderly men in the employ of the government. In the government printing office there is one who has been there twenty-seven years and who is 82 years of age, but who earns $4 a day. Another, 68 years of age, has been employed in the office for forty years.

-:—:-

The Fifty-seventh Congress has not a single negro member, and the prospects of any negro being elected to Congress in the near future seem darker than they have been at any time in the last third of a century. With the exception of a brief period, from 1887 to 1889, this is the first session of Congress in 32 years without one or more colored men as members.

The First National Bank of Cordell, O. T., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $25,000.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham



How Truly the Great Fame of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Justifies Her Original Signature.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

It has cured more cases of Backache and Leucorrhœa than any other remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Irregular, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility quickly yields to it.

Womb troubles, causing pain, weight, and backache, instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

It quickly removes that Bearing-down Feeling, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, Dizziness, Faintness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, or some derangement of the Uterus, which this medicine always cures.

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sex the Vegetable Compound always cures.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

Larger School Buildings Required.

Owing to the recent large influx of population into Western Canada it has become absolutely necessary in many parts of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta to increase the school accommodation. In many places buildings have been erected that are only half occupied. This is perhaps as good evidence as will be found not only of their satisfaction with their present school system and their confidence that it will remain as it is, but also of their firm belief in the future expansion of the country, in increased immigration, and it further indicates that they have little fear that the well-established rate of births in civilized communities will not be maintained there.

The free homestead laws and the cheap railway lands offer great inducements, which are opening up the new settlements. Agents of the government of Canada are actively at work in different portions of the States for the purpose of giving information to possible settlers, and advertisements are now appearing in a large number of papers, giving the names and locations of these agents.

Physiognomical.

Hobbs—Good morning, Mr. Dobbs. You don't seem to remember me, but I had the pleasure of meeting you at Mr. Bink's last week.

Dobbs—Oh, did you? You must excuse me, but I've such a bad memory for faces.

Hobbs—So have I, but no one could forget your face.

Willfully Misunderstood.

"Some of my latest photographs," said the camera fiend, "I took fifty feet under water."

"Why did you go to the trouble of taing them here?" remarked Pepprey. "It would have been easier to just tie a stone to them and throw them in."—Philadelphia Press.

On the Jury.

Employer—So you served on the jury last week, Pat. Did you know what to do?

Pat—Shure, sor, I had no trouble. There was a man there tould me what to do and gave me $10 for doing it.

The Handsomest Calendar

of the season (in ten colors) six beautiful heads (on six sheets, 10x12 inches), reproductions of paintings by Moran, issued by General Passenger Department, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents. Address F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Their Advantage.

"But," said the young mosquito, "is not man much stronger than we?"

"He is," responded the fond parent; "but we may venture to attack him on account of our superior mobility."—Puck.

Their Similarity.

Mr. Hicks—How almost human that dog acts at times, doesn't he?

Mrs. Hicks—Yes; he growls over his food almost as much as you do.

The tallest chimney in the world is that of a chemical manufactory in Glasgow, Scotland, 474 feet.

Do you use Mrs. Austin's Famous Pan Cake Flour? The Russ Company, makers, South Bend, Ind.

People often enjoy a man's presents and his absence also.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing.

The oldest known horse slightly exceeded 52 years.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

S. N. U. No. 1—1902

SORE EYES? Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Infections.

Nansen and his companions, during the three years that they were in the Arctic regions, never caught a cold, yet they were exposed to cold, fatigue and wet feet, and generally wet to a degree which any one who lives in a warm home cannot realize. Their clothes were so saturated with perspiration that they froze by day into a solid mass of ice, and even cut into the flesh. At night when they get into their sleeping bags, to use the correspondent's words, "the first hour was spent in thawing, and they lay shivering until their clothes became wet and soft and eventually comfortable and warm." Yet these men, exposed in this way, never got cold, nor did their health suffer in any way from the exposore. Of course they were all very strong men. They were able to withstand the cold in the Arctic regions, but when they reached civilization they all caught cold. Nansen's deduction from this is, in his own words, "there is, of course, no doubt that cold is an infectious disease."

A Wonderful Cure.

Wright City, Mo., Dec. 30.—Medical men are still wondering over the Symes case which has aroused such a widespread interest in this neighborhood.

Mr. Joseph G. Symes had suffered very severely with Inflammatory Rheumatism, enduring pains which were something terrible and which made it altogether impossible for him to work by day or rest or sleep at night. In spite of all treatments he grew worse and his case seemed to defy all the usual remedies.

He began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills and very soon noticed a marked improvement which increased as he kept on till six boxes were used when he found himself without a trace of pain or ache. He is now able to work all day and sleep all night and his rapid and complete recovery is regarded by the doctors as little short of a miracle.

Ready for Another Game.

Benevolent Old Gentleman—What are you crying for, my little man?

Little Boy—I—boo-hoo—jes' lost fi' cents.

Old Gentleman—Well, here is 5 cents for you, so stop crying. How did you lose it?

Little Boy—I lost it pitchin' pennies.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Considerate.

"Don't you think you could drive that mule without the use of profanity?" inquired the person of refinement.

"Yes," answered the canal boatman. "I reckon I could get along all right. But it would get powerful lonesome for the mule."—Washington Star.

I cannot praise Piso's Cure enough for the wonders it has worked in curing me. —R. H. Seidel, 2206 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1901.

Thirteen Stories.

O'Hoolihan—Phwat wud yez do if yez wor t' fall off this roof?

O'Harrity—Faith O'd make up me mind goin' down.—Ohio State Journal.

For his services the chef of a big hotel may receive $10,000 a year, a big salary for cooking, but by no means out of proportion to his value to the hotel.

Mrs. Austin's Famous Pan Cake Flour will please you. Made by the Russ Company, South Bend, Ind.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Stand Up When Fitting Shoes.

"People would find less difficulty with ready-made shoes," says an experienced salesman. "If they would stand up to fit them on, instead of sitting down. Nine persons out of ten, particularly ladies, want a comfortable chair while they are fitting a shoe, and it is with the greatest difficulty you can get them to stand for a few minutes, even after the shoe is fitted. Then, when they begin walking about, they wonder why the shoes are not so comfortable as they were at first trial. A woman's foot is considerably smaller when she sits in a chair than when she walks about. Exercise brings a larger quantity of blood into the feet, and they swell appreciably. The muscles also require certain space. In buying shoes this fact should be borne in mind."

The Beet Sugar Industry.

A most important article, giving Messrs. Oxnard's and Cutting's views on the beet sugar industry in this country, appeared on the editorial page of the New York Evening Post of Dec. 12, and as every household in the land is interested in sugar the article will be of universal interest:

"The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries, we are glad to know, is the production of beet sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1899, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet sugar producers are besieging the President and Congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present rates of duty, their false pretenses ought to be exposed.

"The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and showing the large profits which awaited both the beet grower and the manufacturer if the industry were persevering-ly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farmers could clear $65 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even make $100. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the tariff, they proceeded to show that the industry stood in no need of protection.

"The beet sugar industry, these gentlemen say, 'stands on as firm a basis as any business in the country.' They point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane-sugar grown in the West India islands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska, alongside a beet sugar factory which turns out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that 'sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe.' The reasons for this are that—

"'The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Europe in all other crops, and sugar is no exception.'

"It follows as naturally as the making of flour from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce flour cheaper, as we do.

"But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a-priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without tariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKinley tariff of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was 4 cents per pound. Yet a net profit of $3 per ton was made by the beet sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast that they made this profit while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and industry. Many beet sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, and had failed, because the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultivation and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using 350,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of $3 per ton, and this would make a profit of $1,050,000 as the income to be earned under absolute free trade.

"It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the President of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban people, are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practicing gross deception. The tenable ground for them is to say: 'Other people are having protection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need.' This would be consistent with the letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, but nothing else is so."

SHAW IN CABINET.

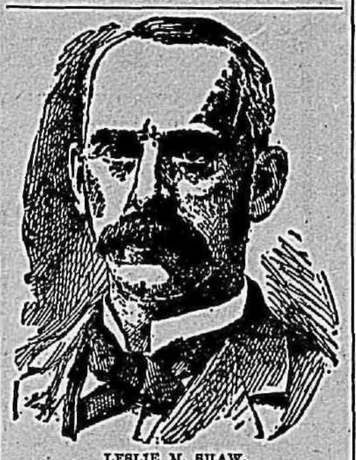
TO SUCCEED GAGE AS HEAD OF TREASURY.

Iowa's Governor Accepts the Portfolio Offered by President Roosevelt—Secretary Wilson Is Not to Be Displaced Because of the Selection.

Gov. Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa has formally accepted the offer made to him to become Secretary of the Treasury and the fact was officially announced Wednesday night at the White House. The understanding is that Gov. Shaw will take charge of the Treasury Department as soon as he can relieve himself of his official business in Iowa. As nearly as can be learned he will go to Washington in January and Secretary Gage is arranging his affairs to be able to leave at any time before Feb. 1.

In announcing the acceptance of Gov. Shaw it was officially stated also that this appointment would in no way interfere with the retention in the cabinet of Secretary Wilson. It is known that President Roosevelt has a high regard for the Secretary of Agriculture, who has made a greater record than any one previously in that office since it was established in 1889, not even excepting the famous "Jerry" Rusk of Wisconsin.

The announcement at the White House that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is to remain in charge of his department and that his relations to the administration are not at all affected by the selection of another cabinet officer from Iowa,



LESLIE M. SHAW.

seems to be well received throughout the country. Mr. Wilson is known far and wide as the most successful and progressive head the Agricultural Department has ever known. President Roosevelt has been greatly impressed with the many evidences of Mr. Wilson's usefulness, and despite a difference of opinion between them as to the Cuban reciprocity question, the President and the Secretary are on the best of terms.

In selecting Gov. Shaw, President Roosevelt did so without consulting any one. He has known him for many years, having campaigned in the West with him on several occasions. The Governor is one of the original gold standard men of the West, and, long before the single standard became an emphatic issue, he was making speeches for it. Several times he went as far East as the New England States, urging the single standard as the measure of value.

Although only 53 years old, he has been prominent in politics for more than a fifth of a century. He removed to Iowa early in his life and has been actively identified with the affairs of his State for many years. He is now concluding his second term as Governor and, it is said, could have been renominated for a third had he sought a renomination.

When President McKinley declared against a third term Shaw was mentioned as a presidential possibility by Senator Allison and other Iowans. He is a banker of considerable local distinction and a lawyer of no mean repute.

BEGAN LIFE HUMBLE.

Clement Studebaker Was a Type of the Self-Made Man.

Clement Studebaker, who died in South Bend, Ind., recently, was a type of the self-made man, beginning his business life on the modest capital of $68 and gradually building upward until the wagon manufacturing plant, of which he was the head, had grown to mammoth proportions.



C. STUDEBAKER.

Mr. Studebaker was born in 1831 in Adams County, Pa., a few miles from the scene of the battle of Gettysburg. When he was 4 years old his family removed to Ohio and there until the age of 14 Clement attended school. He then worked on a farm for $2 per month and later learned the wagonmaking business with his father. In 1850 he moved to South Bend and taught school for one winter. He then worked for a threshing machine company for 50 cents a day and his board. In 1852 he and his brother, Henry, with a combined capital of $68, set up in the blacksmithing business, making an occasional wagon as the demand arose. Soon the business began to grow and in 1868 it was incorporated, Clement being made president. Meantime Henry had retired and other brothers had joined the concern.

Mr. Studebaker died leaving an ample fortune and a flourishing business. He was during his life a delegate to several Republican national conventions, commissioner to the Paris Exposition, member of the Pan-American Congress and president of the Chautauqua Assembly of New York.

Sparks from the Wires.

Emperor William has decorated Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, with the Order of the Red Eagle.

Senator Warren has introduced an amendment to the constitution granting the right of suffrage to women.

The Wagoner National Bank, Wagoner, I. T., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of $25,000.

By way of avoiding factional trouble in Illinois, W. J. Bryan has refused to accept an invitation to speak on Jackson day to the Bryan League at Chicago.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—a Congressman's Letter.



Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8, 1901.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after farther use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured." SISTERS OF CHARITY.

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic Institution in Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

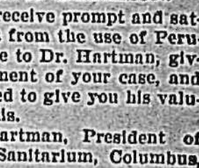
SISTER SUPERIOR.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:—"I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."

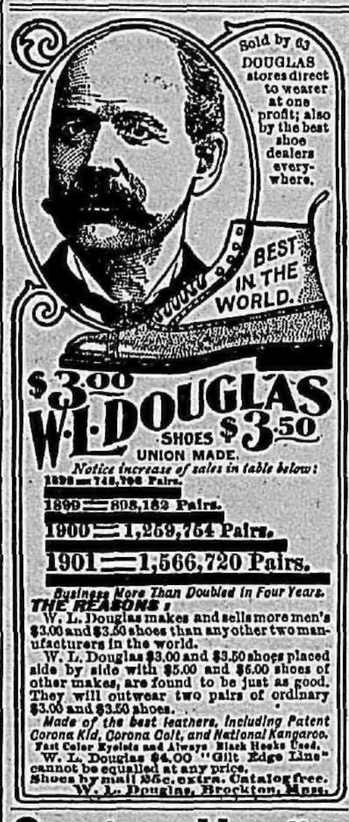


Congressman David Meekison.

DAVID MEEKISON.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

Chronic Constipation Cured.

The most important discovery of recent years is the positive remedy for constipation. Cascarets Candy Cathartic. Cure guaranteed. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. Druggists, 10c.

REAL ESTATE.

OUT THEY GO

TO NORTH DAKOTA.

We own 60,000 Acres in North Dakota. Rich native grasses. Where Corn grows. Pure water in springs, wells and streams. 160 acre free homesteads adjoining. Native coal $1 per ton.

Wm. H. Brown & Co.,
155 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA.
Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORPHINE Opium Habits permanently CURED AT HOME. No loss of time from business—no relapses. Free sample & book (in plain sealed envelope). Describe the case. Address DR. PURDY, Room 45 Binz Building, Houston, Texas.

OLD RELIABLE Colorado Gold Pan, 6 dozen postpaid for 25 cents. The best pan made. Address Webb Merchandise Co., 1107 17th street, Denver, Colo.

WHY WORK for others? The C. M. O. League start you in a profitable business at home. Either sex; no canvassing. Particulars for 2c stamp. Address BOX H 1117, Springfield, Massachusetts.

STORE WINDOWS How to Keep Clear of Frost. Recipe sent to any address for 25c. The E. Wolfaber r Co., St. Cloud, Minnesota.

LADIES' Solid Silver Thimble, engraved border, 20c. Magic Trick Cards, very amusing, set 25c. Excelsior Novelty Co., 1501 N. Washtenaw ave., Chicago

MAKES YOUR HAIR GROW TWO FEET in one year. Recipe, postpaid, 25 cents. Thompson Model Dress Co., 215 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

LATEST FAD Reversible Oxford Muffler; 54 in., fancy Rob Roy Scotch Plaid Patterns; high colors; postpaid 35c. Franklin Co., 1505 Dodge st., Omaha, Neb.

OILIO Great East India Remedy for all pain, external and internal; money refunded if not cured; sample 50c. Lithia Salt, Memphis, Tenn.

20th Century Etiquette. Nice Christmas present. 480 pages, cloth bound. By mail, postpaid, $1.20. Pittsburg Pub. Co., R 20, McCance blk., Pittsburg, Pa

Nutrolactis
FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

It never injures either mother or child; it does good and nothing but good to both. Send for free circular giving clinical reports of physicians who have tested it. THE NUTROLACTIS CO., 18 East 17th St., New York.

WHY NOT USE THE BEST



PAUL OPPERMANN'S GERMAN HOUSEHOLD DYES are the best for Home Dyeing. Their use guarantees least labor and best satisfaction. ASK YOUR DEALER. TAKE NO OTHER.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

$10 Will pay for a 5-LINE advertisement four weeks in 100 high grade Illinois newspapers—100,000 circulation per week guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Standard-Union, 93 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

S. N. U. No. 1—1902

In writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. at Antioch
8:35 AM	No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:34 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:18 PM
4:00 PM	No. 19, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:25 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:30 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:05 PM
4:20 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:08 PM	No. 2, Daily	10:56 PM

W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 657 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, Jr., V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

DIAMOND IN BACK YARD.

Valuable Gem Found in Alabama Under Odd Circumstances.

Geologists have just about made up their minds that diamonds will never be found in this country in any considerable quantities. Every now and then a gem of this kind turns up in an accidental sort of way in one place or another and suggestions of diamond fields offer themselves to imaginative people. Why, it is urged, should not the United States, so rich in almost everything else, possess this kind of mineral wealth, hidden away in some unsuspected locality? Such a thing is possible, but unlikely. Geologically nearly the whole of this country has been pretty well explored, and there does not seem to be any prospect that it will ever rival South Africa as a producer of diamonds. A few dollars' worth of these gems per annum appears to be about all we can reasonably expect as an output. The only diamond of considerable size that we produced last year weighed four and a half karats, and was found almost thirty miles south of Birmingham, Ala., under rather odd circumstances. It turned up in a backyard garden where some earth had been put in to fill up a few holes. Presumably the gem was contained originally in this earth, a portion of which was placed close to the house, where water dripped upon it from the overhanging roof. By and by a little girl came out of the house into the garden. It had been raining hard, and she noticed near the steps a particularly bright pebble, which had been washed clean by the rain. Securing it she took it to her mother, and later it was identified as a real diamond of remarkably pure water. Experts state that it would yield a cut stone of one karat and a half or possibly more.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

CHANGE IN RACIAL FACES.

Alleged Metamorphoses in Various National Physiognomies.

Looking abroad, we are shown the Frenchman gradually growing lighter of hair and complexion, owing to the greater fecundity of the Norman and the constant infusion of Swiss and Alsatian blood. The habit of drinking beer in preference to wine is also said to be influencing the physique and facial tint of the Gallic race. There can be no question of a slight increase of stature and a more erect carriage among the males, this resulting from the same cause which has transformed the whole race of Germans from round shouldered, shambling men, with a profusion of adipose tissue, into grim, sinewy automatons—namely, the severity of universal military discipline. But, with the Germans, they have to thank the army for a decrease, instead of an increase of stature—the height of men, as shown by official reports, having gradually diminished since 1851. The Russian face is undergoing a pronounced change, owing to new blood and different food habits and conditions of life. But perhaps the most extraordinary metamorphosis of all is taking place under our eyes among two nations as widely separate in origin and history as it is possible for any civilized countries to be—America and Japan. The American physiognomy is as completely marked as that of any race under the sun that has, as Anthony Trollope remarked, "bred in and in for centuries." Yet, as the same traveler pointed out, the American owns a more mixed blood than any other race known. His chief stock is English, and with this are mingled the bloods of Ireland, Holland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy and Slavonic Austria.—Chambers' Journal.

Love Idealizes.

All active love idealizes—that is, sees and loves the ideal of the loved one. Often, indeed, the absorption in the ideal is so complete that the outer life is mistakenly supposed to be identical with it, thus opening the way to shocks and bitter disappointments.

Craft in Our Ports.

There are about $30,000,000 worth of craft in our Atlantic and gulf ports any day in the year. The weather bureau can reach every vessel master in every port of material size within an hour in case of danger.

AUTO SUGGESTIONS.

CASE OF CATALEPSY COMBINED WITH "DOUBLE SIGHT."

Paris Academie de Medicine Has Its Attention Directed to Curious Manifestations by a Girl Subject to Fits—Power of Imagination.

Professor Lancereaux has just brought before the Paris Academie de Medecin a curious case of catalepsy, combined with manifestations of "double sight," or telepathy. A young girl of 14, a patient of Dr. Fournier of Angouleme, suddenly fell into regular cataleptic fits. Her members became rigid, breathing and heart beats were almost imperceptible, and there was complete insensibility to pain. Nothing very extraordinary in all this; the strangeness of the affair was that the fits came on at irregular intervals, lasting from a few hours to several days, and yet had no apparent ill effect on the child's health. Yet more singular, the seizures appeared to be in some way associated with a young married woman, a neighbor, and great friend of the girl. When this woman visited the house the child, though in a cataleptic condition, got up and tried to follow her out into the street. Another time the girl was in a back room, the friend passed the house, and at once catalepsy supervened. Then the doctor put some coins into his hand, closed it and held it over the rigid girl. "What have I got in my hand?" Over and over again the answers were perfectly accurate. The young married woman left the town on a short visit, and her little friend showed no untoward symptoms. Suddenly some one said in her presence, "Mrs. —— has returned," and the girl instantly fell into a cataleptic state. Dr. Fournier seems to have thought that the case was one of telepathic communication or auto-suggestion, so he hypnotized the girl and ordered her to cease believing that Mme. —— had any influence over her. The command was well impressed upon the patient, who was then awakened. Since then there has been no return of catalepsy. Professor Lancereaux declined to believe in "double sight" or divination; he thought, however, that the case was really one of auto-suggestion. He inclined to think that the girl imagined her friend had special influence on her, and thence followed the curious symptoms. As regards the doctor's experiments with coins, his explanation is that the doctor thought of the coins and conveyed his thoughts to the cataleptic girl. This, of course, is telepathy or thought reading. As if this declaration from the learned professor was not sufficiently startling, he went on to give particulars of a similar case which came under his own personal observation. A young married woman was attacked with intermittent fever, which was not only rebellious to quinine, but abnormal as to recurrence and duration. The young woman at last confessed that the attacks only came on when her mother-in-law was in the house. "I feel her coming even when far off." Investigation seemed to confirm the truth of this singular statement, the case thus finding its parallel in the incident related above.

CIDER AS A SMALLPOX CURE.

Its Wonderful Medicinal Value Discovered by Arizona Doctors.

It is reported on what appears to be excellent authority that pure apple cider may be used with good effect as a preventive and a cure of smallpox. The discovery of this new and wonderful medicinal value in apple juice is attributed to Arizona physicians. It appears that during an epidemic of the dread disease in that territory last winter an attendant in a pesthouse discovered by accident that the use of pure apple cider was helping his patients, one of them having received a quantity from the east and distributed it among his fellow-sufferers. Resident physicians made tests with cider on other patients and found most gratifying results. A pint each day, in doses each hour, drove away the eruption in from five to fifteen days, and the patients were entirely cured and discharged within a month. The medical fraternity in Arizona and regions adjacent have followed up the matter with other experiments and investigations, all of which have proved satisfactory. This will be good news to the farmers of the eastern states and other parts of the country, where the products of the apple orchards during the past few years have brought distressingly low prices. That cider has valuable medicinal qualities has long been the belief of country people by whom it has been used in combination with wild cherry or other ingredients for various ailments.—Leslie's Weekly.

Diplomat and Marksman.

It is said that the most wonderful marksman in Washington is Senor De Assis-Brasil, the Brazilian minister. Senor De Assis began his apprenticeship in shooting on his father's ranch where as a lad he was the constant companion of the vaqueros and hunters, whom he soon excelled at their own craft.

Agricultural Secretary's Advice.

Some years ago a Kansas farmer concluded to put out a crop of broomcorn. He wrote to the secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture asking what kind of broomcorn seed he ought to sow to reap the best results. "I haven't given the broomcorn question much thought," replied the secretary, "but I would advise you to plant the striped-handle brand, as that seems to be the best seller."—Kansas City Journal.

WILLLIAMS BROTHERS

Closing Out Bargains

In order to clean up the Holiday goods we now offer a CLOSING SALE, also on everything in the line of

HEAVY FOOTWEAR

....including....

Heavy Rubber Goods,
German Socks,
Felts, Boots, Etc

FUR COATS

We have not sold all our Fur Coats, and in order to do so will make you a very attractive price. We have an elegant Seal Skin Coat, such as is not often brought into these parts which will be sold much less than its real value.

DUCK COATS

Duck Storm Wool-lined Coats only $3.00
Just the thing for winter.

PANTS

The Malone Pants—home-grown wool, by American workmen. The best make. For sale now at less than present wholesale cost.

Grocery Bargains

Fresh BREAD Every Day.

3-lb can of Bartlett Pears -	12c
1-lb can best Salmon, worth 20c:	15c
2-lb can fine Early June Peas,	10c
Pound of Figs - - - - -	7c
Finest Evaporated Apples -	12c
Fine California Prunes, - -	6c
Finest Cal. Evaport'd Peaches	13c
Finest 2-lb can of Corn - -	10c
Elgin Corn 3 pound can 15c, 2 for	25c
Fine Plumb pudding Currants,	12c
Finest Seeded Raisins - - -	12c
Pound can of Baked Beans -	5c
Pound can Baked Beans In Tomato Sauce	5c
Cranberries, per quart - - -	10c
The Crawford Country Cheese	16c

None equal to it in quality

No 1 Shore Mackerel, each - 10c
Excellent eating and healthful. Cheaper than Pork, Beef or Mutton.

No. 1 White Fish, per lb., only	7c
10-lb kits of White Fish - -	70c
Choicest Mixed Nuts - - -	15c
Pound of the best Dates - - -	7c

ANTIOCH DEPARTM'T STORE

THE LITTLE ONE'S PRAYER.

How He Occupied the Time Set Apart for Silent Devotion.

The little son of an Episcopal clergyman of Los Angeles was visiting with his mother a Canadian city, where the two attended services at a certain church. It is the custom in that church for the clergyman and congregation to bow in silent prayer for a minute or two just before the sermon begins. It was a new proceeding to the child, for he was not accustomed to seeing this done in his father's church, but the little chap bravely and reverently did his part. After the service was over the clergyman, one of the old evangelical school, who had noticed the apparent devotion of the child, spoke to him and commended his reverence with an affectionate pat on the head. "It was very pleasing," he remarked to a group of bystanders, "to see this little fellow so deeply engaged in earnest prayer just before I began my sermon. What prayer did you offer to the Throne of Grace, my little boy?" All unconscious of the effect it produced the little fellow candidly and instantly replied: "I said, 'Now I lay me down to sleep; I pray the Lord my soul to keep.'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Prescribed by Her Physician.

Neosha Falls, Kan., Nov. 13, 1900. Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—For almost fifteen years I suffered from indigestion and last winter thought I would die, when my physician, Dr. A. J. Lieurance, of this place, advised my trying Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which I did, and two bottles cured me. It not only relieved me but it cured me so that I have not been troubled since.

If any one should offer me $500 for the good Syrup Pepsin has done me, I would not think of taking it. No one can take your medicine without being convinced of its more than wonderful cures. I recommend it to all my friends as a laxative and stomach remedy.

Yours with gratitude. Mrs. J. Morgan.

Tree-Planting by Neighborhoods.

Symmetrically planted trees along such streets as East Seventy-second and East Forty-ninth bear witness to the successful operation of a plan set in motion by the Tree Planting association, whereby neighborhood clubs are formed and street improvement gone about in a systematic way. The improvement of Seventy-second street is said to be due to the energy of one woman.—New York Evening Post.

Strikers in Three Countries.

During the year 1900, while the labor differences in England numbered 648, and in France 903, there were as many as 1,468 strikes in Germany. It is true, the average number of participants in each strike is not as large in Germany as in England or France, it being in Germany roundly stated 100, in France 250 and in England 300.

Woman Candidate's Account.

The election expense statement of a woman candidate for a membership on the school board in Newburg, N. Y., is: "No talk, no money, no promises, no solicitation, no intimidation, no bribery, no cigars or 'schooners.'"

Remarkable Cure of Croup.
A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—Joel Demont, Inwood, Ia. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, and Grayslake Pharmacy.

Squirrels Nesting in Church Chimney.

Sexton Davis of the Congregational church, at Winter Park, Fla., met with an unexpected difficulty when he made the first fire of the season in the church a few days ago. The chimney would not "draw," and the cause was found to be a large squirrel's nest, or a series of nests, in the top of the structure. The opening was found completely closed with squirrel-nest material to the depth of four feet from the top.—Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at W. T. Hill's. Price 50c. and $1.00 every bottle guaranteed.

Emperor Reduces Rent.

Emperor William has made himself popular among his small tenants in Kreis Kolmar by issuing an unexpected order for the reduction of this quarter's rent. He has informed his agents that out of 260 small farms belonging to the crown, the income from which amounts to 15,822 marks, the rents of 238 are to be reduced about 54 per cent, owing to the failure of the crops.

Don't Live Together.

Constipation and health never go together. DeWitt's Little Early Risers promote easy action of the bowels without distress. "I have been troubled with costiveness nine years," says J. O. Greene, Depauw, Ind. "I have tried many remedies but DeWitt's Little Early Risers gave best results. W. T. Hill.

Her Elysium.

In a tiny island called Miniko, off the southern coast of India, a most peculiar state of society exists, for woman is lord of all she surveys. The wife is the recognized head of the house. She owns it and everything in it, while anything that her husband, who works very hard, can earn goes to increase her wealth. Her husband belongs to her, too, and when she marries him she gives him her name instead of taking his.

A Real Wedding Feast.

The judge of the Bikity district, near Bacs, Wendelin Alber, celebrated a few days ago the wedding of his eldest son. The wedding festivities lasted three days, during which time two oxen, five calves, three pigs, 25 turkeys, 100 geese, 250 hens and 80 loaves of bread were eaten. For the puddings alone 75 kilos of sugar were used. The plentiful feast was washed down by 20 hectolitres of wine.—London Telegraph.

A Profitable Investment.

"I was troubled for about seven years with my stomach and in bed half my time," says E. Demick, Somervill, Ind. "I spent about $1,000 and never could get anything to help me until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. I have taken a few bottles and am entirely well." You don't live by what you eat, but by what you digest and assimilate. If your stomach does not digest your food you are really starving. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does the stomach's work by digesting the food. You don't have to diet, eat all you want. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures all stomach troubles. W. T. Hill.

Leaning Towers Are Safe.

Bologna's two square leaning towers, the Garisenda and the Asinelli, which are more startling than the tower of Pisa, are safe. A rumor was started that they showed signs of weakening, but a commission of engineers pronounces them as solid as ever. The Asinelli tower is 315 feet high and was built in 1109. The Garisenda was built a year later, and was originally taller, but is now only 153 feet high. Its inclination, however, is greater than that of the other tower.

Child Worth Millions.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary Bird, of Harrisburg, Pa. "yet I would have lost her by croup had I not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure coughs, croup, throat and lung troub'es An absolutely safe cough cure which acts immediately. The youngest child can take it with entire safety. The little ones like the taste and remember how often it helped them. Every family should have a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure handy. At this season especially it may be suddenly needed. W. H. Hill.

Wind-Up of Mourning Period.

The year's court mourning for the late Queen Victoria will come to an end on January 22, 1902. If the opening of Parliament should take place, as expected, on the following day, it will be the first full state ceremonial function of the new reign. On the opening day of the session the king will be accompanied by the queen and by all the members of the royal family who may be then in England.

Free for the Asking.

Our booklet, "Told by a Doctor," a discussion of the diseases of the digestive tract and testimonials of hundreds who have been cured of constipation, dyspepsia and stomach troubles by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. If interested write today to Pepsin Syrup Co., Monticello, Ill., or see W. T. Hill, Antioch, Ill.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Eletric Bitters wholly cured me, and although 73 years old I now am able to do all my house work. It overcomes constipation, improves appetite and gives perpect health. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Snubbing a Would-Be M. P.

An English firm of solicitors, who recently wrote to the president of the University of Idaho offering to purchase an LL. D. degree for a young client who was thinking of entering parliament, received the following very caustic answer: "The principal whom you represent has disgraced his nationality, the bar, and himself. I hope that when he attempts to enter parliament he will learn that a cad's ambitions, unless carefully limited, are unrealizable."—Literature.

Children Especially Liable.

Burns, bruises and cuts are extremly painful and if neglected often result in blood poisoning. Children are especially liable to such mishaps because not so careful. As a remedy DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is unequalled. Draws out the fire, and stops the pain, soon heals the wound. Beware of counterfeits. Sure cure for piles. "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured my baby of eczema after two physicians gave her up," writes James Mock, N. Webster, Ind. "The sores were so bad she soiled from two to five dresses a day. W. T. Hill.

A New York Joke.

Gunther K. Ackerman is as bald as a dishpan, notwithstanding the fact that he is yet a comparatively young man. When asked a few days ago as to the cause of his premature baldness Secretary Ackerman replied: "When I was on the Star, in John Kelly's time, the politicians who used to call at the office were accustomed to spinning me around on my head for drinks."

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amhurst, Va., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies failed to do." Sold by W. T. Hill, Antioch, and Grayslake Pharmacy.

Queen Alexandra's Letter-Writing.

Queen Alexandra writes a good letter and is extremely fond of her pen. She often sends a couple of dozen autograph letters in one day to members of her numerous family and to a few specially honored friends. Her majesty uses a particular make of creamy white writing paper, with the address plainly stamped in black in one corner.

Society for Preventing Tuberculosis.

A society has been organized in Moscow, Russia, the members consisting of both physicians and laymen, for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis by putting into practice those means which science has indicated as effective.